

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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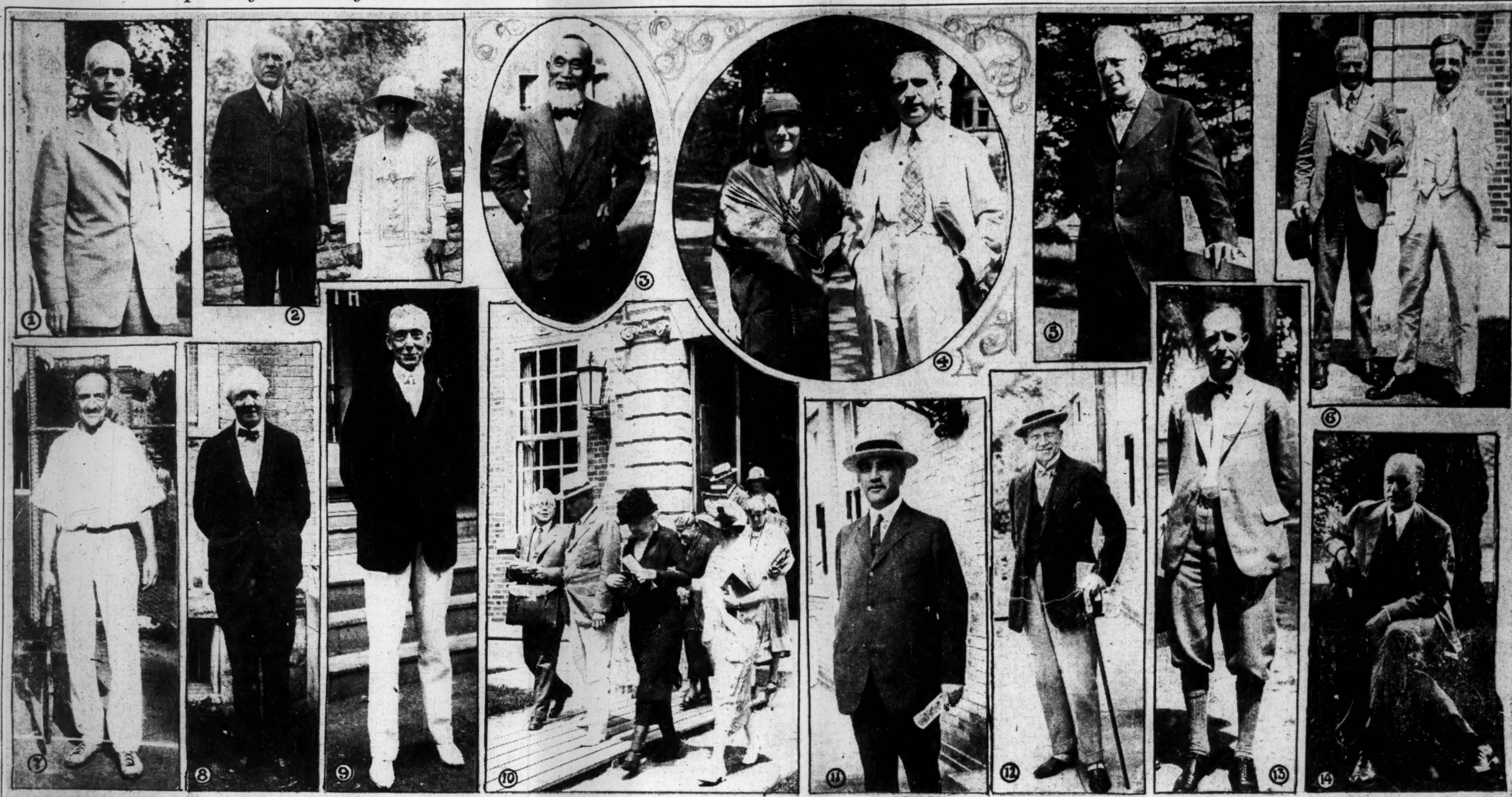
Fourteen Pages

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1925—VOL. XVII, NO. 222

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

Intimate Glimpses of Some of the "Who's Who" in International Affairs, Now Threshing Out World Problems at Williamstown



(1) Charles K. Leith, Professor of Geology at University of Wisconsin, Head of Round Table on "Mineral Resources as a New Environmental Factor in World Affairs." (2) Dr. Charles F. Thwing, President Emeritus of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O., and Mrs. Thwing. (3) Motosada Zumoto, Editor Herald of Asia, Tokyo, Formerly Member of Japanese Diet. (4) Felix Vally, Founder and Editor of Revue Politique Internationale, Paris, and Madame Vally. (5) Jesse S. Reeves, Professor of Political Science, University of Michigan, and Leader of Round Table on "International Justice." (6) Lionel Curtis, (left) Editor The Round Table London, Head of the Institute's Conference on "The British Commonwealth," With Arnold J. Toynbee, London University, Head of the Round Table on "The Mediterranean Area." (7) Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director-General Pan-American Union, Washington, and Head of Round Table on "Inter-American Relations." (8) Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick Maurice, Chief of Operations, British General Staff, During Late War, and Author of the Biography Just Published, "Robert E. Lee, the Soldier." He is Head of Round Table on "Limitation of Armaments." (9) George H. Blakeslee, Professor of History and International Relations, Clark University, Worcester, Mass., and Chairman of Open Conference on "Recent Foreign Policy of the United States." (10) Leaving Stetson Hall After a Conference, Prof. Eugene Wambaugh of the Harvard Law School (left) Discusses Issue With Dr. Harry A. Garfield, President of Williams College and Head of Williamstown Institute of Politics. (11) Dr. Edwin F. Gay, Formerly Editor The New York Evening Post, Head of Round Table on "Economic Recovery of Europe." (12) Count Antonio Cippico, Rome, Fascist Senator and Confidant of Benito Mussolini. (13) Bernadotte E. Schmitt, Associate Professor of History, University of Chicago, Head of Round Table on "Problems of Contemporary Europe." (14) Edward M. East, Professor of Plant Morphology, Harvard University, and Head of Round Table on "Agriculture and Population Increase."

LORD BRADBURY ASSERTS FRANCE CAN PAY DEBTS

Republ's Wealth, He Says,
Is Probably Greater Than
Before the War

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 17.—Lord Bradbury, formerly chief British delegate on the Reparation Commission, declared that the ability of France to pay its debts has been greatly underestimated. He says: "France has recovered in the most remarkable way from the war, and I think with Alsace and Lorraine her wealth today is probably greater than before the war. I should be disposed to propose a funding arrangement with her similar to the Anglo-American settlement, but with rather a lower rate of interest. I am confident France could make such an arrangement with us and a similar one with America without the risk of exceeding her capacity to make foreign payments."

"I do not believe such liability would be an intolerable burden, even if the German reparations payments failed altogether. If the Dawes plan should realize 50 per cent of its paper estimate, I believe France would be relatively better off than we are."

Lord Bradbury is recognized among British economists as a conservative and careful judge of economic conditions and prospects.

Lord Bradbury May Be Chief Debt Negotiator

By Special Cable
PARIS, Aug. 17.—With the reported appointment of Lord Bradbury as chief British negotiator for the debt settlement with France, French plans will undergo some change. It becomes imperative, either that Joseph Caillaux, Finance Minister, should head the French delegation to England, or that he appoint a com-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

A New Page for Children

Commencing October 5 The Christian Science Monitor will publish every Monday a page for the little children to be known as "The Children's Page."

"Our Young Folks' Page" will be continued regularly every Thursday for the older girls and boys.

DELAWARE PEACH YIELDS TO 'APPLE ' AND STRAWBERRY

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 15 (Special Correspondence).—The marketing of the peach crop of Delaware and the Delaware Peninsula indicates that the yield in this State will not greatly exceed 600,000 baskets, and shows that the growing of the peach is giving way to the cultivation of apples and berries.

Delaware growers have found apple culture much more profitable. The fruit being less difficult to market. There are thousands of apple trees now in full bearing in the State and these, it is said, will net the growers four or five times more than would be returned by a peach crop of similar size. So the passing of the Delaware peach is not regretted here.

Strawberries are the most profitable product of Delaware farms today, yielding from \$400 to \$500 an acre and demanding only a short season of cultivation.

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Bottle Makers' Profits in 1925 Far Exceed Those of Wet Days

(Special Correspondence) Toledo, O., Aug. 15

SINCE the Volstead Law closed distilleries and breweries, the Owens Bottle Company, said to be one of the largest in the United States, has devoted itself to the manufacture of glass containers for foodstuffs and during the first six months of 1925 reports a net profit of \$2,713,271.44, a new high record for any similar period in the history of the company.

During the past few months, it is reported by company officials that the sale of bottles for ginger ale and other so-called "soft" drinks, has been phenomenal. The profits from new business have been exceptionally large and profits on all business are more than was paid last year in common and preferred dividends.

The company operates 13 plants including three of the American Bottle Company and two of the Charles Boldt Glass Company, subsidiaries. Before the prohibition amendment was adopted the Owens company did a large business in the manufacture of beer and whisky bottles as well as other glassware used in connection with the liquor business.

IMMIGRANTS FROM THE BRITISH ISLES PASS WITHOUT TEST

Two Ships Bring Group of
Newcomers From England,
Ireland and Scotland

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—What immigration inspectors here declared was "the finest body of immigrants" they had ever seen landed at the foot of West Fourteenth Street from the S. S. Carmania of the Cunard Line without having to pass through Ellis Island.

Sixty-five of these immigrants came from Ireland and seven from England. They had been examined by United States Government officials in the immigration service before leaving Queenstown and Liverpool, their ports of embarkation.

Emigration officials who saw them here and who inspected them in the third-class quarters of the Carmania as they steamed from Quarantine to her pier, declared that if these men and women were typical of the immigrants who would be passed by American inspectors in the British Isles and in Ireland, no trouble should be expected here regarding their fitness for entrance to America and for American citizenship.

Many of the immigrants were met at the Cunard pier by relatives or friends and immediately passed into the city. A few, however, waited on the pier until friends came for them. In all, 104 immigrants landed here without passing through Ellis Island, the steamship California of the Anchor Line, having brought 32 from Glasgow. Inspectors at the pier said that the Scotch immigrants measured up to the very high standard set by those who came aboard the Carmania.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

COURT UPHOLDS FILM TAX LAW IN CONNECTICUT

No Restraint on Commerce
Is Found—Producers
Will Appeal Case

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 17 (AP).—The Connecticut law which imposes a tax upon moving picture films shown in the State, and also providing for censorship of the films by the state tax commissioner, is held to be constitutional in a decision filed here by the special Federal Court.

The case was heard on July 16. The court, which consisted of Henry Wade Rogers, Henry Goddard and Thomas Thatcher, Federal judges, held that as the state law is constitutional it is enforceable. The court held that the law was purely a police regulation, and that it is not a burden, nor is it directly or substantially a restraint on interstate commerce as such as conducted by the complainants.

Will Appeal Case

The action for an injunction against the enforcement of the law was brought by the Fox Film Corporation of New York and the American Feature Film Company, Incorporated, of Boston. The court denied the petitions for injunctions restraining the state tax commissioner from enforcing the law.

It was disclosed in the decision that the Motion Picture Council in America, Incorporated, as a friend of the court, filed a brief in support of the complainants.

Benedict M. Holden, Hartford, counsel for the complainants and the industry in the State, stated, after receiving word of the court's decision adverse to his clients, that an appeal would be taken to the United States Supreme Court immediately, and that he and associate counsel would have prepared suits to be brought against the State on "other grounds," and that such suits would probably follow before the decision of the highest court is handed down on the appeal.

Law Now in Effect

The law became effective July 1, but the taxing of films was not to be started until July 8.

The law lays a tax on films brought into the State of \$10 for 1000 feet of film, and 50 cents for each 100 feet of film over that unit of length, but no tax is laid on news reels or films of educational or scientific value of which are to be shown for promotion of educational, charitable, religious or patriotic purposes.

Canada Declared Content to Keep Dominion Status

Sir Robert Borden, However, Urges Closer
Contacts With Downing Street

By a Staff Correspondent
WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 17.—

Declaring that "Canada could attain the status of an independent nation tomorrow if the people so desired, but such desire is wholly wanting," Sir Robert Borden, Canadian war Premier, speaking at the Institute of Politics, offered a far-reaching program for development of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Taking issue in part with statements of Prof. Timothy A. Smiddy, Irish Free State Minister to Washington, who on Aug. 3 addressed the Institute, Sir Robert, speaking on "British Dominions and Foreign Policy," proposed means of bringing the British Cabinet and dominions into closer contact. He urged that existing Dominion high commissioners in London should be made members of home cabinets, and also that they should occupy the status of imperial privy councilors in London entitled to attend Cabinet meetings.

"GAS" TANK WAGON PRICE CUT 2 CENTS

Large Companies Now Wholesale
at 18 Cents

Tank wagon prices of gasoline were reduced today by most of the large companies from 20 cents to 18 cents a gallon, following the lead of the Gulf Refining Company which reduced the price in Springfield and Pittsfield Saturday.

While the announced retail price in most of the filling stations operated by the large companies is still 22 cents a gallon, many individual dealers are cutting to 20 cents a gallon, and taking only the customary 2-cent profit. Observers predict that the large companies will soon be selling at 20 cents.

It is expected that the reduction which the large companies announced today will be followed by a similar reduction on the part of those independent dealers who plan to keep their price one or two cents above the larger company's figure. Those motorists who have coupon books or certificates entitling them to a two-cent discount from the list price of gasoline at many of the prominent filling stations, will be able to purchase their fuel at a very substantial reduction from the price of 26 cents a gallon which prevailed only a fortnight ago.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

GERMANS DENY FRENCH RIGHT TO ENTER REICH

Pact Containing Such Con-
cession Would Be Inac-
ceptable to Berlin

By Special Cable
BERLIN, Aug. 17.—A pact contain-

ing a clause giving the French the right to march into Germany in four cases as mentioned by Aristide Briand, the French Foreign Minister, in London would be utterly inacceptable to Germany, a high member of the German Government told the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, in discussing the London conference, held by M. Briand and Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Minister. "What is the use of concluding a peace pact in which one defines when war is to be waged? Such a pact is not a peace pact," he said.

Germany would also refuse to sign the pact, he added, as long as the Cologne district was not evacuated, and it, moreover, expected the Allies to modify their occupation of the rest of the Rhineland after the pact had been concluded. This had been pointed out in Germany's memorandum, he added, and the German people had the right to derive at least one advantage from the pact, namely, liberation of the Rhineland.

The Monitor informant was also much opposed to the holding of a preliminary conference of juridical experts, since, he asserts, politicians should first discuss the pact before juridical experts draft the wording. He also complained that the Allies were not paying sufficient attention to Germany's objections to Article XVI of the League Covenant and displayed annoyance at the fact that most of the other allied nations were being informed of the contents of the London discussion.

Practically the same view is expressed in today's newspapers, which declare that a pact reserving to France the right to march into Germany without asking permission of the League of Nations or any unilateral pact would be unacceptable.

French Reply Awaited

PARIS, Aug. 17 (AP).—France's reply to Germany in regard to the proposed security pact probably will not be sent to Berlin until the end of the week. It is now said that it will be ready for dispatch Friday or Saturday, as it is still awaiting the approval of Belgium and Italy.

KING FEISUL IN PARIS

IRAK, Aug. 17 (AP).—King Feisal of Irak arrived in Paris today on his way to London. He will continue his journey to England.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

CANADA DECLARED CONTENT TO KEEP DOMINION STATUS

(Continued from Page 1)

agreements which may involve the dominions in war ought not to be undertaken without their full concurrence. On the other hand, the Dominion must not forget that the status of nationhood involves responsibilities as well as privileges.

Sir Robert's reply to Professor Smiddy, while apparently presenting the official British standpoint, was moderate in tone, coming from a man of such authority, his recommendations for changes in relationships were received with marked attention.

Sir Robert began by tracing recent developments of dominion relations within the Commonwealth. "By what system," he asked, "can the doctrine of equal nationhood, complete autonomy, and adequate voice in foreign relations, be carried into effective operation?" He said there must be "out and out equal partnership."

Effective Consultation
To obtain more effective consultation between dominions and home Government he proposed that Dominion high commissioners in London should be members of the Dominion cabinets, at home. "It would be natural as well as practical that he should become an imperial privy councillor entitled to attend a British Cabinet meeting when summoned. In a certain measure he would have the function of ambassador but the relations would be more intimate."

He opposed the proposal made in London that the dominions-general should take on the functions of a diplomatist. "Any such change," he said, "would produce misunderstanding and might cause quite unfounded suspicion of Downing Street interference, which is still alive in certain quarters." He thereupon made the proposal of annual meetings of Dominion statesmen in London a week prior to the meeting of the League Assembly. He concluded, in part:

"I pay little heed to the voices that occasionally predict the disintegration of the Commonwealth and the establishment of separate nations. Canada could claim that status tomorrow if her people so desired; but such desire is wholly wanting. At the Paris conference I was intimately in touch with Gen. Louis Botha. We spoke much of the future of the Commonwealth. I recall very vividly the substance of his words:

"I fought against the British, but we enjoy all the liberty that we could have as an independent nation, and far greater security against external aggression; we have complete powers of self-government, we control the development of our country; and in the affairs of the world we take a place far higher and render a service more notable and useful than we could attain or give as a separate nation."

Parity to Security Pact
Preceding Sir Robert, Prof. Duncan MacArthur, professor in Queens University, Kingston, Ont., said that Canada should become party to the security pact now being negotiated between France and Great Britain and Germany. He said in part:

"We are by force of circumstances being compelled in Canada to think imperially and internationally because we have thoroughly learned to think nationally. That forms for us a serious problem. The French Canadian on the other hand has sentiments of patriotism directed solely to his native land. For this reason he will constitute the most effective guarantee against annexation by Canada to the United States for he prefers to maintain his peculiar institutions rather than suffer the fate of the French of Louisiana."

"The mass of Canadians are neither extreme imperialists nor autonomists but take a middle course. We claim the right to determine our external relations and particularly questions of peace and war. We do not wish to act separately, but we do wish to have such effective participation in the determination of an empire policy

as will prevent Britain from undertaking any war in which Canada cannot voluntarily be associated with her. If we submit that the necessity of obtaining unanimous action by consulting the opinion of the overseas dominions, constitutes one of the most effective guarantees of world peace now in operation."

"Canada should associate itself with the guarantee security pact between France, Great Britain and Germany, because the additional endorsement strengthens the guarantee itself by acknowledging our stake in European affairs and also because our association in it would tend to prevent the risk of separate action in time of war."

He predicted a Canadian minister to the United States in the future. Two immediate changes in American domestic policy to conciliate Mexico were advocated by Dr. Leo S. Rowe, head of the Pan-American Union discussing "Inter-American Affairs." They were:

"An extension of federal jurisdiction as advocated by successive United States presidents to give power to protect Mexicans against violence and injustice within our borders. Our record in this respect is not one of which we as a nation can be proud."

"Strengthening of laws in order to give federal authorities wider powers in preventing hatching of conspiracies on American soil against Mexico."

SEES SOCIALISM RISING IN JAPAN

Mr. Zumoto Comments on Results of Universal Suffrage Enactment

By a Staff Correspondent
WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 17.—Insisting that the movement toward state Socialism has been gaining strength in Japan, Motosada Zumoto, editor of the Herald of Asia, Tokyo, and member of the Institute of Politics, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that at the Japanese election next spring, when the electorate will be quadrupled under the universal suffrage enactment, the Socialist movement is likely to receive stimulus that will eventually send it into power like the Labor Government in Great Britain.

"The Japanese voters will be increased from 3,000,000 to 12,000,000 next spring," said Mr. Zumoto, who pointed out that no other civilized nation faces such a startling change in its governing machinery. Mr. Zumoto was a member of the Japanese Diet from 1917 to 1920. He is a Liberal in politics, and through his weekly paper, published in English, wields considerable influence.

Power of the Farmers
"Half a century ago Japan was still a feudal land, but today," Mr. Zumoto said, "modern factory life is drawing country folk to cities, leaving the remaining tenant farmers with the whip hand over landlords. The farmers are united in organizations affiliated with city labor unions, and will show their political power for the first time this spring, when 9,000,000 additional Japanese voters march to the polls for the first time. Landlords held the power before, for only property-holders and heads of families could vote. Even now women are disenfranchised."

Mr. Zumoto thinks a Japanese Labor Government will not come at once, but he forecasts it within a generation. "Traditionally," he said, "Japan favors state Socialism, which is only collective capitalism under another name. When Japan first was industrialized it was the Government that ran the cotton mills, the iron mines, the woolen factories. Japan jumped

from feudalism into Socialism, and has only recently been growing capitalist."

Very Little Bolshevism
"Even now the Government runs the railroads, telephones and telegraphs, salt monopoly, the post office, a state iron foundry and woolen factories for army and navy."

"Japan has been educated to Socialism by its conservatives and bureaucrats and with the enfranchisement of great masses of working men is likely to advance in that direction. Bolshevism has shown itself, but is not held a menace owing to the universal veneration for the ruling house."

Mr. Zumoto, who has made a study of the Korean question, believes its ultimate solution is to give the hermit kingdom autonomy under a dominion status like Canada within the British Empire.

It was left to another Oriental, Dr. Tehyi Hsieh of the Chinese Trade and Labor Bureau, Boston, to explain by an anecdote one reason why the lands of the United States so attractive. The anecdote concerns a self-expatiated Scot, who was asked by an English friend why he had left home. "Why at home," explained the candid Highlander, "in my ain country, the folk are as clever as what I be. But down here in Lunnon, why-I find I get on very well!" R. L. S.

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PRAISES AIM OF SKIDMORE

College's New President, Dr. H. T. Moore, Cites Balanced Course

Dr. Henry T. Moore of Dartmouth College, whose succession to the presidency of Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., has just been announced, said today in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he looked upon the appointment as a particularly rich opportunity to develop experiments in finding the proper balance between technical knowledge and liberal culture since Skidmore College, which has an enrollment of approximately 500, is the only college in New York State for women which combines a curriculum placing equal emphasis upon liberal education and technical study.

"It is the ambition of Skidmore," Dr. Moore explained, "to attain neither the extreme academic program nor the equally extreme technical program but to effect an impartial and smooth merging of the two. You will remember that Prof. John Dewey of Columbia University has pointed out in his 'Democracy and Education' that true culture may not be found in either of the two extremes, technical study or classical knowledge."

"I believe that the 'problem' Skidmore College faces is the finding of a proper balance between the two ingredients in its curriculum. I do not know what the order should be, whether the technical knowledge should be assembled in the freshman and sophomore years, with specialization to come in the junior and senior years. But I think Skidmore has a peculiarly happy situation in which to experiment with this question which is extremely important in the whole future of education."

"You will remember also that Professor Dewey has pointed out, 'After all, the friends of liberal and so-called cultural studies are some what to blame for the existing state of affairs which they deplore. They have often made a cult out of culture and treated it as a sacred and highly protected industry. But culture is not a special privilege. It is a right of all men. It is a right which happiness is best attained not by aiming directly at it but by devotion to things that bring happiness in their train, so it is with culture. It is a fruit and a reward of other activities. There is nothing in the subject matter or method of profitable studies that prevents them from having this fruitage.'"

Dr. Moore, having concluded his special courses in the Harvard Summer School, is returning at once to Dartmouth College, where he will remain until Sept. 1, when he will assume his new duties.

SAMARIA DUE FRIDAY WITH 737 PASSENGERS

Evidence that the tourist traffic returning from Europe is now at its height is furnished by the unusual number of passengers now on their way to Boston on the Cunard Line steamer, Samaria. She is due here Friday, and has 737 passengers, nearly half tourists and American citizens. It was announced at the Cunard offices today.

Frank G. Allen, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, is returning from a vacation abroad. Also on board the Samaria is Coert du Bois, head of the visé office of the United States Department of State, who has been in the British Isles supervising the installation of the new system for examining immigrants abroad in order to prevent the influx of undesirable elements.

Edward Hamilton-Ben Barr, director of the Port of London, who is in charge of the entire water-front activities in London, is on the Samaria, coming for an inspection tour of American seaports.

B'NAI B'RITH CONFERENCE
PELHAM, N. H., Aug. 17 (Special).—Members of the Northern New England B'nei B'rith lodges and auxiliaries held their first annual conference and outing here yesterday. Delegates represented lodges from Boston, Lawrence, Lynn, Lowell, Salem, Peabody, Haverhill, Manchester, Nashua, Berlin and other places, making a total attendance of more than 3000. The purpose of the gathering was to cement the friendships among the Jewish residents of these localities.

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"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Gainesville, Tex., Special Correspondence
ONE bright morning in the latter part of November a Chinese laundryman rang the door bell of a house where he had called regularly for many weeks to get the laundry. When the door was opened he asked for the lady of the house. A few moments later she appeared, whereupon he handed her a little package which contained a beautiful, embroidered silk handkerchief. "Oh yes," he said, "from Go Gong on Thanksgiving Day."

"Thank you," replied the lady, "but why do you bring gifts on Thanksgiving Day? Christmas is thought to be the season for gift-giving."

"Oh yes," answered the Chinaman. "On Christmas time in America it is time to give gifts, but everybody has to give to everybody else. But on Thanksgiving Day Go Gong gives thanks that he can give wherever he likes."

Baltimore, Md., Special Correspondence
HE WAS a little news merchant of perhaps ten years of age, who sat on a busy corner in the heart of the financial district.

One of his customers, a young business woman, became interested in the little fellow, who greeted her with a cheerful smile each evening as she purchased a paper from him. Noting the ragged condition of her little friend's clothes, she told him to meet her Saturday noon.

Bright and early he came to the appointed place. He had done all he could to make himself presentable. His face and hands were as clean as soap and water could make them, and his hair was brushed neatly under the torn cap.

Together they went to a big department store, and to the great delight of the boy he was fitted out in a new suit and cap. But his joy was complete on being asked what he would like the most to buy for himself. His face was radiant as he exclaimed, "Bam-bearings skates!" These were purchased, and it was a very happy child who strapped them on, and waving to his friend, disappeared down the street, lost to view in the traffic.

The following Monday, the young woman, about to purchase her evening paper, and holding out her hand with the coin in it to her little friend, confronted a very serious-looking customer, who gave her the paper, waved away the proffered coin, and said with much earnestness, "No money today—that's my present to you."

The business woman climbed aboard the home-going trolley certain that no present she had ever received had given her so much joy.

"The business woman climbed aboard the home-going trolley certain that no present she had ever received had given her so much joy."

CUT ADVISED IN PRODUCING COST
(Continued from Page 1)
of American agriculture and American country life."

J. B. Willard, director of the extension service, notes that Massachusetts agriculture is a big business, a readjustment period wherein dairymen, poultrymen and market gardeners "are finding it necessary to reduce costs of production, if there is to be a profit at the present market prices." The service of the college to these men is an aid in the reduction of costs, so they can meet their competitors without a handicap. "The successful low-cost producer," he goes on to say, "still has good opportunity, but the day for the inefficient high-cost producer has gone. Readjustment is a bitter pill to those who cannot make the changes, but it is inevitable. Fortunately, the majority seem to be finding ways of meeting changed conditions, and complaints come largely from those who do not yet sense the importance of the change. It is a matter of hopeful significance that Massachusetts producers see the futility of trying to raise prices by artificial means and are looking to careful management of their own farms and salaried."

Regarding the much-discussed letter of July, 1924, in which the college warned dairyman against expecting monopoly profits and high prices through the proposed New England Dairy System, Director Willard writes, "It is perhaps sufficient to report that the bitterest critic of the college for its position is now advocating the very basic concept on which the warning was founded. It is our conviction that the warning, which was issued simultaneously and in the same form by the Director of

Extension in Vermont, saved hundreds of thousands of dollars to the farmers of New England, and prevented the undertaking of a co-operative venture which was unsound in its initial plans. It should be noted, however, that the plans for the New England Dairy System have been revised, and in its ultimate form the organization has a chance to prove of substantial benefit to its members."

"Educational assistance to country home-owners to make their homes as attractive and enjoyable as those in the city is much in demand. Rural homes are not so easily provided with even the ordinary comforts which city populations enjoy. The call for educational service in clothing and textiles has grown beyond our capacity to meet it."

TEXTILE TARIFF IS LABOR ISSUE

Mr. Green Says He Will Seek Reduction Because of Wage Cuts

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The wage-cutting program instituted by New England textile manufacturers will be countered by a drive to reduce the tariff on textiles, was announced today by the American Federation of Labor in a letter from its president, William Green, to M. G. Pierce, president of the American Woolen Company.

Mr. Green declared that the textile manufacturers should be deprived of special privileges and special benefits which they have enjoyed from high tariff protection, "contending that when the tariff wall, erected with the ostensible purpose of protecting American labor, failed of this purpose as in the case of the textile industry, where wage cuts of 10 per cent have recently been announced, it should be broken down. The American Federation of Labor is prepared to carry the fight to Congress, he announced. In its effort to deprive the textile manufacturers of "their most treasured privilege—the tariff."

Determined on Campaign
Only an "about face" on the part of the textile manufacturers in their wage program can swerve the American Federation of Labor from the campaign which it will wage in the name of "millions of members" to have the tariff reduced, it was declared.

Mr. Green makes this point that "notwithstanding this consideration accorded the textile manufacturers by the Congress, no other industry in the United States has made such a record for wage reductions and strikes as that of the textile industry. Furthermore, no industry has paid higher dividends or issued more stock dividends than the companies and corporations engaged in the manufacture of textiles."

Of the 10 per cent wage reductions in the Willimantic district of New England, the wage cut was 10 per cent. The latest reduction of 10 per cent imposed in the Willimantic district is regarded as one of the most uncalled for and indefensible reductions in wages ever offered or demanded by the textile industry. In order to enforce these reductions many men, women, and children have been evicted from company-owned houses and are being compelled to live in a crowded and insanitary tenement. The industry is demanding and is enforcing this reduction in wages operated six months to stockholders while \$1,380,000 was added to the reserve fund."

Warning Note Sounded
The letter concludes with the statement that "corporations which enjoy the protection of the law and the Government and especially those that are the beneficiaries of the high protective tariff, must remember that they owe something to the Government and the people who make up the Government. Certainly Congress cannot close its eyes to the facts which have developed in the textile manufacturing industry."

"If a tariff wall is built in order to protect special interests and special industries against competition from foreign manufacturers, certainly when manufacturers protected by such a tariff wall reduce the wages of their employees below the subsistence level, the Government in all fairness should reduce the tariff schedules and tear down the tariff wall which has been so skillfully built."

FIRE SUPERVISOR APPOINTED
Appointment of Frank R. Bradford as supervisor of fire protection for the Boston & Maine Railroad was announced today. Mr. Bradford, a graduate of Princeton, with a degree of civil engineer, has had several years' contact with the Boston & Maine as fire insurance engineer. He was previously employed as a trainman.

Lodges—Clubs—Sunday School Classes
ENJOY A DAY'S OUTING TO
PROVINCETOWN
Pilgrims' First Landing
S. S. DOROTHY BRADFORD SAILS
from Long Wharf, foot of State St., at 9:30
Daily, on the "Cliffhanger" and "Holiday".
D. R. T. 82 Round Trip—\$1.75 One Way.
MUSIC—Refreshments—Staterooms

THE BOYDEN SHOE
The Human Desire to Own the Best Suggests the
Boyden Shoe
for Men
QUALITY SINCE 1844
Boyden Shoe Mfg. Co.
Newark, N. J.
Ask your dealer or write us.

Travelers Overseas
May be interested to know that The Christian Science Monitor publishes on Tuesday advertisements from London and other cities of the British Isles; on Friday advertisements from Paris, Florence, and other cities in France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, and Sweden; also on Friday advertisements from Australia and South Africa.

Branch advertising offices of the Monitor, where visitors are cordially welcomed, will be found at 2, Adelphi Terrace, London; in the Elysee Building, 56, Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honore, Paris; and at 11, Via Margutta, Florence, Italy.

Public Library Underground Unseen, But Plays Its Part

Subterranean Passages and "Dungeons" Filled With Early Records Are Known But to a Few

All of the Boston Public Library does not rise in classed shelves from the stone and asphalt of Copley Square. Those who hasten over many miles to look upon its famous paintings and carvings, its spacious halls and beautiful court, have touched only the outward manifestations of its vastness and depth, and a world unknown but to a few.

Unseen, undreamed of by the usual borrower of books, this underground realm is as necessary to the successful operation of the library as the catalogue room, the receiving room with its "Quest of the Holy Grail," the director's office or Tunnels Hall. It has labyrinthine of tunnels and "dungeons," strange passages through thick, brick walls, sudden turns, unexpected flights of stairs leading down or up, sometimes a maze of narrow ways, cavernous and mysterious doors, combining in a maze that makes even a veteran like Frank H. Chase, reference librarian, who has been at the library for years and years, have to ask his way.

The library "dungeons" are reached via the tiny elevator that runs just outside the door of the director, F. D. Belden. There is also a narrow iron stairway that leads down into them. The "dungeons" are of varying size and long. They are dark and have a sense of molding things. A locked door bars the way each of them. But when one hears the master key, the doors swing back and there is dense blackness. A touch of the hand and there is light; floods of light, revealing long rows of bookshelves, rows of dull brown burlap curtains, hiding something which here and there shows red or morocco through one side. They are books, hundreds of books, all classified and catalogued and put away for safe-keeping.

They are wonderful books, some of them the daily record of this new United States and the colonies which it superceded, as chronicled in the newspapers of those periods, carefully bound and put away, awaiting the call of some historian, artist or story-writer who wants local atmosphere and color. There are bound volumes of many other papers extending back to before the middle of last century, their huge bulk comparing strangely with the thin papers of the days when America was young. There are valuable documents all ticketed and ready for whoever wishes to delve into them. There are shelves and bins of books that have been turned in as no longer needed by branch libraries, and which now await a going over to see if they can be repaired and placed in some other branch where there may be a demand, or must be consigned to that great vault which goes beneath the curved figures of "Science" and the "Art" on the Copley Square steps, where there are quantities of other books committed to a like fate, waiting to be bagged and sent away in trucks and sold as waste paper. The money for them goes to "City Hall," the library, strangely, never seeing a cent of it.

Funny little cable railways and "lifts" run through the tunneled chambers. They begin at the end of a row of stacks. Two or three books are placed in the basket car, a lever is pulled and off goes the car, down through the tunnel until, click, up it goes, up, up, until it reaches the place of call when it stops with a gentle bump. The books are taken out, distributed, and the car goes running back to its starting point.

HOLOYSKE SAVINGS MOUNTING
HOLOYSKE, Mass., Aug. 17 (Special).—Local savings bank deposits have continued to increase this summer notwithstanding slack times in the mills, a condition obtaining in the paper mills for the last two

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 72
Atlantic City 72
Baltimore 72
Boston 72
Buffalo 72
Calgary 72
Chicago 72
Cleveland 72
Denver 72
Des Moines 72
Eastport 72

High Tides at Boston
Daylight Saving Time
Monday, 11:36 p. m.; Tuesday, 11:34 a. m.
Light rail vehicles at 8:14 p. m.

Butternut BREAD
At Your Grocer's
SCHULZE
BREAD
Des Moines, Iowa
Loell & Carl
MASTERPICES
AMERICA'S FINEST CHOCOLATES
ASK YOUR DEALER

MOths
SENTRY AXE-MOTH
antidote for moth closets
Furs, Woolens, all clothing
protected. No odor, no
No staining. No clothing
odor. Satisfaction or money
back. Write for free literature.
SENTRY SALES
CO., 44 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

OXFORD BIBLE
1675 1925
This Oxford Bible is printed with large, clear type, is strongly bound in cloth, and is a splendid gift. Standard King James version.
Specimen of Type
2 From the end of the ear I cry unto thee, when my I overwhelmed; lead me to that is higher than I.
3 For thou hast been a she me, and a strong tower for enemy.
Style No. 02200. Price \$3.50.
Oxford University Press
American Branch
35 W. 32d St., New York
Sold in all Reading Rooms

Oxford Bible
Cloth Edition
This Oxford Bible is printed with large, clear type, is strongly bound in cloth, and is a splendid gift. Standard King James version.
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John Wanamaker
BROADWAY AT NINTH STREET
NEW YORK

years and recently affecting the textile industries in practically all lines. Despite the idleness of 3000 employees of the Farr Alpaca Company for a 10-day period, deposits at the savings banks showed decided gain last week and the week previous. An examination of the books, bank officials say, shows a steady growth of deposits since the beginning of the year.

LORD BRADBURY ASSERTS FRANCE CAN PAY DEBTS

(Continued from Page 1)

petent outstanding public man. It will be difficult to find on the French side anybody at once so technically equipped and prominent. But unless Lord Bradbury is to dominate the debate, there must be a reconstruction of the former delegation, and that he be opposed by a Frenchman of equal caliber.

Lord Bradbury as delegate to the Reparation Commission lived several years in Paris and has a considerable knowledge of French finances. He has always considered the French debt to be a perfectly good collectable debt. Nevertheless as the real author of the famous plan, Mr. Bonar Law offered liberal terms to France and linked the questions of reparations and Allied debts. It is clear that there is a determination now to grapple seriously with the debt problem and both London and Washington, where the Belgians are serving as a sort of scouts for the French, are in the midst of strenuous negotiations during the autumn. It is understood that the mission for Washington will be composed before the end of the month.

Latvia to Fund Debt
By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 17.—Latvia has reached an agreement with Great Britain on the funding of its debt to the latter country. Annual payments of £75,000 will be made during the first decade and slightly more during the next 20 years.

The debt was incurred in Latvia's fight for independence and in repatriating regiments which reached the Far East during the World War.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature, gentle variable winds.
New England: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; little change in temperature, gentle to moderate variable winds.
Weather Outlook for Week: Showers Monday or Tuesday and again Friday or Saturday; probably fair Wednesday or Thursday; temperature near normal most of week, cooler at end.

Holyoke Savings Mounting
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MOths
SENTRY AXE-MOTH
antidote for moth closets
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Heavier Fines Advocated as Aid to Enforcement

Abuse of Appeals and Decrease in Money Values Cited as Arguments for Increase

Imposition of heavier fines before jumping from minimum penalties to maximum jail sentences is being advocated by many people to help reduce law violations, to help counteract the leniency, misplaced sympathy, and over-technicality which they see in the courts, and to bring the scale of fines more nearly to the standard of changed money values. That an increase in the scale of all fines would help reduce law violations both Thomas C. O'Brien, district attorney of Suffolk County, and Herbert A. Wilson, Boston police commissioner, agreed in interviews with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Both said that as at present imposed, most fines are too low to constitute effective penalties, and a revision up the scale would assist the cause of law enforcement.

Criminals in society are little different, it was pointed out, than children in the home, and the parent who forever invents don'ts but freely enforces them, occupies the same position as an ineffectively enforced penalty in the courts.

Many Pay Small Fine
Statistics taken from Massachusetts courts indicate that at present nearly 70 per cent of those convicted, to say nothing of those who pay no penalty at all, satisfy the law by the payment of a fine, usually a small one. Because the fine is an appropriate penalty, and is prescribed by law for so many offenses, it was believed that heavier fines should be tried, before jumping to the maxi-

mum penalty of a jail sentence. Since it is difficult to alter all laws, the simpler plan of trying out heavier fines, sufficiently heavy to be felt, was indicated as a practicable proposal.

In a recent interview Mark O. Prentiss of New York, who has been instrumental in bringing together the National Crime Commission, said, "Fines certainly have not been found effective except where they are imposed so heavily as to hurt the offender. Small fines for persons with money, or for those whose friends can easily get money, do little or no good."

When Mr. Wilson was asked what his experience with fines had been, he, likewise, pointed out that although the fine is an appropriate penalty for many offenses, it must be rendered effective by substantial increases.

Light Fines "Clog" Courts

Particularly, he said, are the relations of the lower and higher courts complicated by the imposition of small fines in one or the other of them. In certain counties in Massachusetts, he pointed out, it has been made a practice, not only to set the fine reasonably high, but to increase the fine after the case has been appealed to a higher court.

The result is that promiscuous appeals of each and every case, simply for the sake of deferring justice, have been greatly lessened. Criminals in these counties have come to learn that, while they have the right to appeal, it will not result in the application of a lessened penalty if they are guilty. Authorities may expect that the payment of larger fines in the higher courts will help toward paying their ever-mounting costs of operation, it was said.

Mr. Wilson quoted a great deal of criticism which is being voiced of the courts because of the "clogging" of the upper courts, with a resultant jeopardizing of their effectiveness, and attributed much of it to the imposition of light fines. Congestion will not occur, he said, once the criminal gets the idea that the courts, particularly the upper ones, mean business, and will not let him off with a small fine. A general increase in penalties all along the line, and more vigorous prosecution to help secure them, were held by him to be valuable possibilities.

Mr. O'Brien's Views
Mr. O'Brien believes firmly in an "individualization of punishment," particularly in regard to fines. Exactly how much a fine is going to hurt a particular offender should be more often considered, he said. Rich men and poor men, or anywhere near the same, financial penalties.

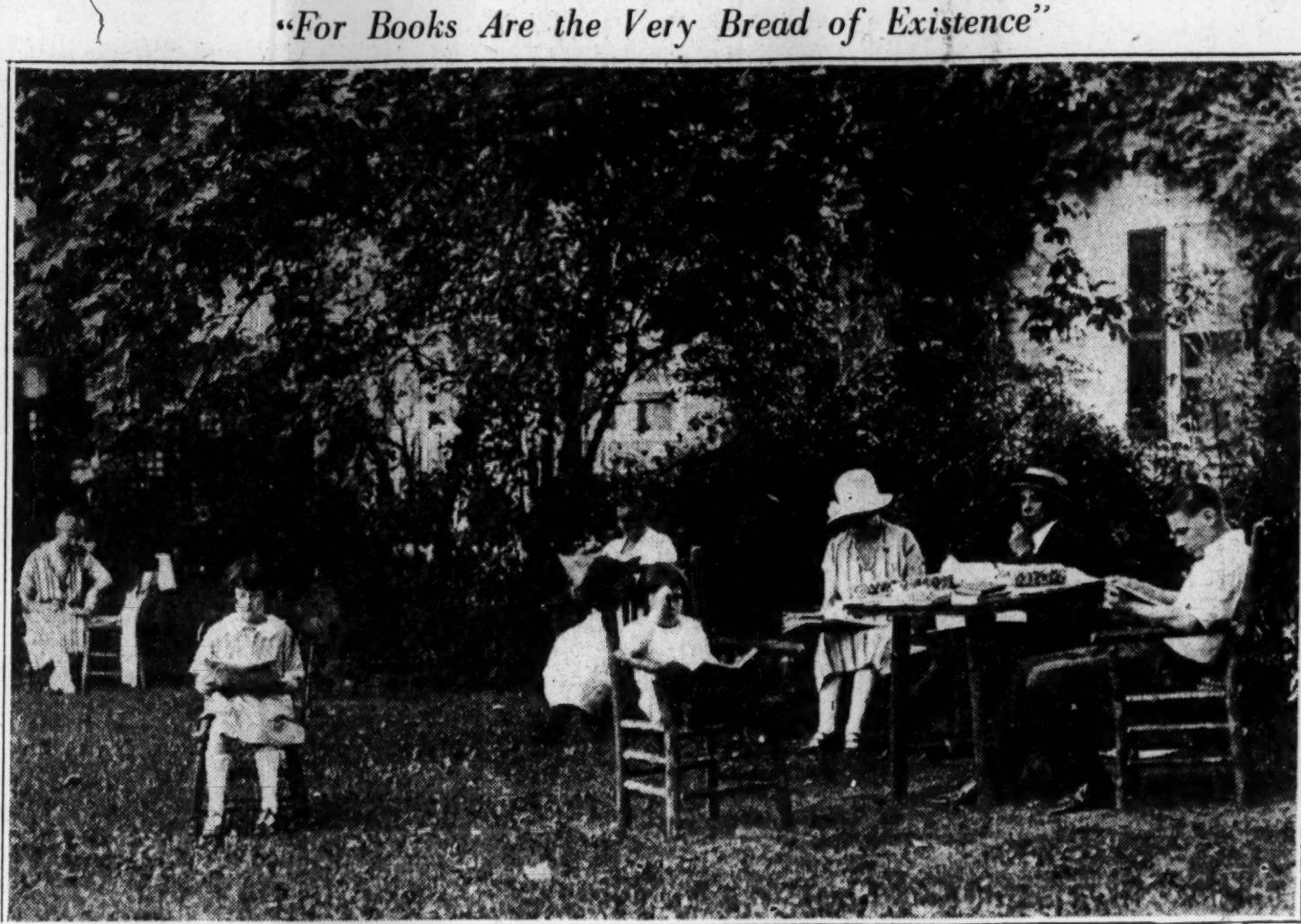
The nature of the alleged crime should be considered, he thought, in order that the fine may be large enough so as not to be simply a tax on an illegal industry. The ability of the offender to pay ought to be an important guide in imposing the fine, even more so than at present. The changed value of money was mentioned. A \$5, \$10 or \$15 fine may have been effective in the old days, but such fines are worth many times less.

HARVARD CLUBS END PILGRIMAGE

Vermont's Governor Presides at New England Banquet

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 16.—The Harvard clubs' pilgrimage to the University of Vermont and Dartmouth College was brought to a close, when 100 members of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs and their guests ended their boat ride over Lake Champlain. An important feature of the trip was the dinner given by Bartman Richards of Chicago to attend the convention of Associated Harvard Clubs in that city.

At the banquet at Burlington, Vt., last evening, Franklin S. Billings, Governor of Vermont, and President of the New England federation, were the principal speakers. Others were William B. C. Stickney '65, president of the Harvard Club of Vermont for many years; Guy W. Bailey, president of the University of Vermont; Augustus N. Hand, Federal Judge of the southern district of New York;



OPEN-AIR READING ROOM AT PUBLIC LIBRARY, HYANNIS, MASS.
A Rustic Table or Two and a Few Painted Chairs Strung About as the Shifting Sun Rays Dictate, Constitute the Equipment of This Charming Outdoor Library, Where Children May Go and Learn "How the Princess Lived Happily Ever After."

Percy McKaye, poet and playwright; the Rev. Samuel B. Booth, Bishop Coadjutor of the Episcopal diocese of Vermont; Samuel E. Winslow, formerly congressman from Massachusetts; and Henry F. Wardner of Vermont. All excepting Dr. Bailey are alumni of Harvard.

PAY ROLLS RISING IN YOUNGSTOWN

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Aug. 14 (Special Correspondence). Pay roll indications are that this year will show an increasing prosperity for Youngstown. Such disbursements here to date through banks indicate a total for the 12 months of at least \$80,000,000, compared with an actual disbursement in 1924 of \$76,538,000. The distribution of the first seven months has been \$46,589,458, compared with \$45,675,000 for the corresponding 1924 period.

Monthly pay totals are now running from \$800,000 to \$1,000,000 a year ago when the steel industry was in a severe depression that continued until late in the fall. The wage distribution here is approximately 60 per cent of that for the entire Youngstown steel district as delimited by the American Iron and Steel Institute.

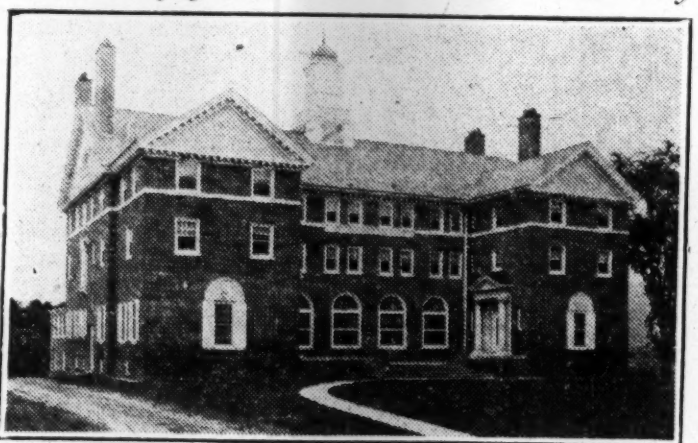
SCOTTISH CLANS TO MEET

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 17 (Special).—The International Royal Clan, Order of Scottish Clans, will be in annual convention in the Municipal Auditorium here Aug. 18 to 21. A parade and bairnpipe competition in Forest Park will open the program. Tuesday evening there will be a concert, to be broadcast. The annual assembly will be held Wednesday evening and the annual banquet Thursday evening. More than 100 delegates and their families are expected. Scottish national garb, music and dances will color the festivities.

LENOX ESTATES SOLD

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 17 (Special).—With the purchase of the property of the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Slattery, Howard Cole has come into possession of seven estates here, all told, comprising more than 1000 acres and having an assessed valuation in excess of \$300,000. The villa just acquired adjoins that of Courtland Field Bishop and was given to Dr. Slattery by Mrs. John E. Parsons of New York, one of the parishioners of Grace Church when the present bishop-coadjutor of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Massachusetts was the rector of that church.

Dormitory for Girls at Gould Academy



This Building, Which Has Just Been Completed and Furnished at a Cost of \$200,000, Will Be Open for the Reception of Students at the Fall Term.

NEW DORMITORY AT GOULD ACADEMY

\$200,000 Building Will Be Open This Fall

BETHEL, Me., Aug. 17 (Special Correspondence).—About 60 girls who will enroll at Gould Academy this fall will occupy the new dormitory, which with its furnishings has just been completed at a cost of \$200,000. It is the gift of William Bingham, of Bethel and is called the Marion True Gehring Students' Home in honor of one of the trustees of the academy.

The construction of this building releases the boys' dormitory, Holden Hall, a part of which has been used by girls, exclusively for the use of boys. Another addition to the campus is an extension to the gymnasium which provides room for a stage. Three tennis courts are being laid

STANDARDS FOR SCHOOLHOUSE CARE DISCUSSED IN REPORT

Joint Committee Investigates Work Done By Janitors In Large and Small Buildings and Makes Recommendations

Desirable standards for housekeeping as applied to the schools of Massachusetts are discussed in the report of a committee appointed jointly by Dr. Fayson Smith, commissioner of education, and the Massachusetts School Superintendents Association which has just been submitted. The report considers conditions as they now exist and makes recommendations for improvement.

In submitting its report the committee says: "Although the committee is convinced that the standard of schoolhouse sanitation in Massachusetts is being raised, the investigation shows that low standards still prevail in many communities. The committee hopes that this report will serve the purpose of calling attention to some of the conditions that should be improved, recommending plans for their improvement, and of setting up desirable standards in the custodial care of school property for the guidance of officials."

The investigation included details concerning the control of school buildings, the janitor, his training, duties and responsibilities, his salary, his pension, vacation, care of buildings and grounds, including even the frequency with which windows should be washed, both for schools in cities and towns. In a separate study, standards that should be maintained in all these points by rural communities are presented. Conditions found and conclusions based upon them have been set forth and filed at the Massachusetts Department of Education.

The committee recommends that the janitor be nominated by the superintendent of schools and be held directly responsible to the principal, subject to the final authority of the superintendent and school committee; that in cities and large towns he be engaged for 12 months; that a supervising janitor and a general utility man are coming into favor; that there be regulations by every municipality governing the work of janitors; that ordinarily only men with experience in and knowledge of janitorial work be engaged and that training of janitors in service should be given if possible. Classroom and corridor floors

her program of classroom work. Why burden her with more duties which others can do equally well or better, the committee asks.

If it proves to be impossible to employ adult janitor service outside the school it becomes necessary to resort to the teacher or older pupils who will work under the immediate supervision of the teacher. Occasionally this arrangement has proved very satisfactory. Since the responsibility for the quality of the service rests upon the teacher, it is very desirable that teachers should receive practical training in this phase of the work before graduation from normal school, the committee says.

should be swept daily, oiled at least twice a year and washed before each oiling; school furniture should be washed at least twice a year; no standard number of times for washing windows can be recommended because of the variations in atmospheric conditions, but generally speaking, the report says, windows are not washed frequently enough; the town or city should have a standardized list of supplies and minor equipment for janitor service; the janitor should be responsible for the care of school grounds.

The report goes on to say that in rural schools teachers are more satisfactory as janitors than are pupils. Because 57 per cent of them are reported to be doing the janitorial work satisfactorily, does not, however, justify recommending the general adoption of this plan. First, it is not a wise expenditure to employ a professionally trained teacher to do janitorial work. The rural teacher is already overburdened with

PRESIDENT ASKED TO INTERVENE

Rhode Island Textile Council Questions 10 P. C. Decrease

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 17 (AP).—The Rhode Island Textile Council has voted to ask President Coolidge to intervene and advise whether the 10 per cent wage reduction placed in effect by many mills in New England recently is justified. This action was taken at a meeting here of 150 representatives of 20,000 operatives including a delegation from Williamstown, Conn., where a strike is now in progress against a wage reduction. The adopted resolution authorized the council secretary to communicate with President Coolidge "in order that the present depression and its causes may be made known and wage earners in the mills may not be made to suffer unjust wage reductions."

It was also voted to start an intensive organizing campaign for the United Textile Workers of America in order that the emergency board, under the authorization given it in 1920, may take action against any mills enforcing a reduction. Organizer Francis J. Gorman of Rhode Island and Connecticut made known the action of the council.

RIGHTS OF FREE SPEECH AND ASSEMBLY SOUGHT

Protest against action preventing meetings of the Ku Klux Klan has been lodged with Governor Fuller by John S. Codman, a member of the national committee of the American Civil Liberties Union, who pointed out that while neither he nor his organization has an interest in the Klan, it is concerned with the infringement of the constitutional rights of free speech and free assembly.

"I trust that you will do what may be in your power to protect lawful meetings in Massachusetts through the use of the state police if necessary and by the prompt arrest of those who interfere with such meetings," Mr. Codman said in a letter to the Governor.

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Room 714 Tel. Cong. 2586
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Post Office Square, Boston

Hyannis Moves Its Library Outdoors for the Summer

Limitless World of Books Is Opened in Quiet of Garden Near Busy Shopping District

HYANNIS, Mass., Aug. 17 (Special).—In the garden of the typical, weathered, sloping-roofed Cape Cod house that shelters the Public Library here, where the sun checks the lawn with the benign shade of trees two centuries old, the librarian, Miss Ora C. Hinckley, has inaugurated an outdoor library for the townsfolk and summer visitors.

Its equipment is simple. A rustic table or two and a few painted chairs are strewn about as the patches of solid shade dictate. The hurrying traffic of Main Street is immediately adjacent. But the atmosphere of this charming outdoor library, as the casual observer sees it, says from the opposite sidewalk, is of deep peace and happy opportunity for those who desire to become satisfactorily immersed in the limitless world opened up by books and magazines upon the very fringe of a lively shopping district.

Hyannis' Main Street is a bright study through the golden afternoons of midsummer. Sleek motors purr along it in double lines, regulated with a sort of casual expertness by a town constable to whom, in especial, the children of summer residents seem to stand in singularly affectionate relation.

Part of His Day

Their bright nods and sweet, treble greetings are quite obviously an urgent part of his day, their adventures in bathing, in the building of sand castles, in the discovery of starfish and jelly fish, communicated to him with the marvelous directness of childhood in the fleeting moments of halted traffic are of moment, certainly, to themselves and equally, it seems, to him.

Those who have moments to wait while packages at the near-by shops are being made ready, children whose parents are shopping in the serene comfort of knowing that Grimm and Hans Anderson and Barrie, illustrated by Rackham will keep them "put" until the shopping is done, an occasional man still glowing from the proud "round in 32" achievement, a soda clerk utilizing his two hours' leave before the evening rush are part of the numbers that drift over the lawn, through the side screen into the shelf-lined rooms, there to select some radio

magazine, or the last review of the Theater, some household magazine or novel or, perchance, an old volume of Dickens or Goldsmith, Shakespeare or, possibly Darwin or Huxley.

A Summer Service

The rustic tables are littered pleasantly with magazines and books which the librarian cheerfully collects if the reader has dashed off in response to abrupt summons from a motor, leaving a half dozen men reading or "just sitting," a handful of women smiling over the last installment of the new novel in The Pictorial and a child or two, bronze or towhead, bent seriously over a great volume which invariably ends "And so the Princess lived happily ever after."

It is part of the summertime service of the Hyannis Public Library, an extra service which involves some extra labor and in which compensation lies for the happiness and usefulness it provides. It continues until the leaves of the splendid old trees are tipped with bronze and scarlet, until one by one the managers of smart shops that are branches of great monuments to the art of merchandising in metropolitan cities have put up their apple green shutters, curtained their glittering show windows and departed to "come again some other day," and the summer population of Hyannis is gone.

SUFFOLK DROPS PLAN TO FILL VACANCIES

It is understood that there will be no elections held to fill the vacancies in the House of Representatives caused by the resignation of Charles L. Carr, state Representative from the Twenty-second Suffolk District, now chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, and by the passing of William D. Lancaster of the Twenty-fourth Suffolk District. Each district is represented by three members, so that, without a special election, each will still have two members to look after its interests. One of the chief reasons advanced for the plan is the fact that the special election in each district would cost between \$5000 and \$6000.

Jordan Marsh Company

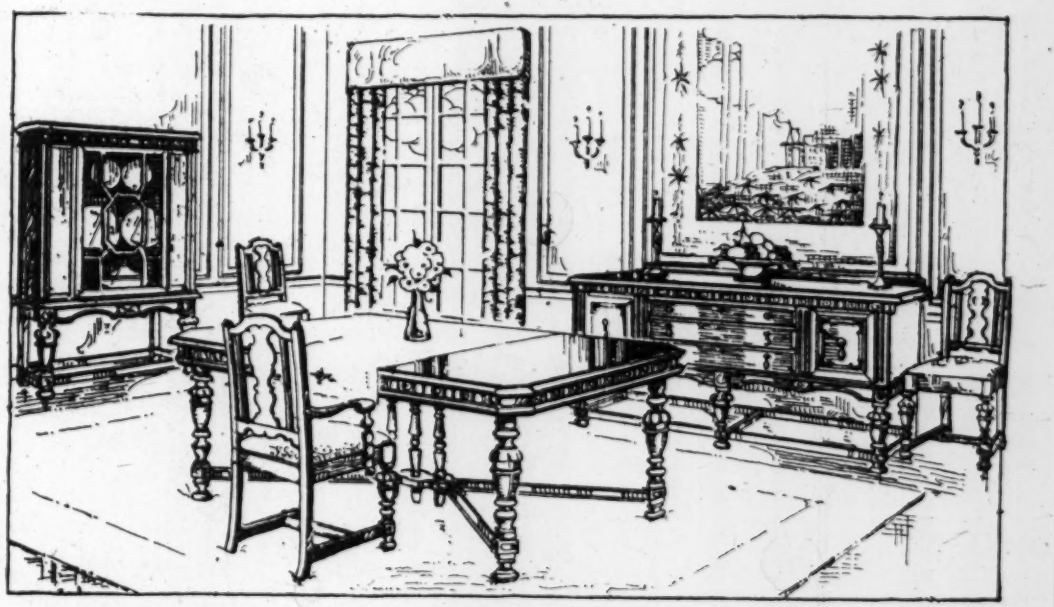
Boston

VALUE—QUALITY—SERVICE—ASSORTMENTS

An Extraordinary Value

One of the Many Offered in Our

August Furniture Sale



Attractive 10 Piece
Dining Room Suite
Offered at \$550.00 Complete

This is a charming dining room suite, carefully reproducing the Tudor Period. It is distinctive in every detail and has the fine character typical of furniture of this period.

This suite is constructed of beautiful selected walnut which is used in combination with other hard cabinet woods.

The legs, shown in the true manner of the period, are of walnut mahogany as are all the structural parts of the suite. A rich brown finish lends beauty to the veneers.

The suite consists of buffet, server, china cabinet, extension table, arm and five side chairs with tapestry seats.

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World News in Brief

Berlin (AP).—The German Foreign Office has instructed its representatives throughout Europe and North America to grant visas free of charge to all foreign sportsmen coming to Germany for sporting competitions of any description. The measure is the result of a request by the German Sporting Union, which also had asked that the Foreign Office take up with other governments the question of reciprocal passports for German sportsmen taking part in foreign competitions.

Stockholm (AP).—The Swedish State Treasury was expected to show a profit during the last fiscal year by the net profits of the various departments engaged in public business. This represents a net return of 5 per cent on the capital of \$545,749,743 involved. The net profits of the various departments follow: Post office, \$3,727,600, or 28.6 per cent; telegraph and telephone, \$2,328,386, or 8.05 per cent; state railways, \$9,754,290, or 3.6 per cent; hydraulic power plants, \$2,880,343, or 5.8 per cent; public lands, \$1,532,681, or 1.35 per cent.

Sofia (AP).—One of the results of the promised bumper wheat crop viewed with favor by the Bulgarian people is the assurance of the abolition of mixed bread. Bulgaria will have plenty of wheat for its domestic use and expects to have several millions of bushels for export. In anticipation of this, bakeries have begun to materially lessen the admixture of corn in wheat flour. The return of the unadulterated wheat loaf, absent from the counters of the bakeries for many months, now is looked upon as a certainty.

New York (AP).—Appointment of 13 additional assistants to his staff is announced by Emory R. Buckner, United States District Attorney, bringing the personnel to 20. Two of the new appointees are women.

New York (AP).—Merger of the Secaucus Cement Co. with plants at Hagerstown, Md., and Berkeley, W. Va., and the Helderberg Cement Co., with a plant at Haver, N. Y., near Albany, N. Y., through the formation of a new corporation to be known as the North American Cement Corporation, with assets of more than \$1,200,000, is announced here.

Washington (AP).—Bituminous coal production during the last full week reported by the Bureau of Mines, which ended Aug. 8, amounted to 8,571,000 tons, compared with 9,456,000 during the preceding week, and 8,036,000 during the same week of 1924.

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (AP).—About 100,000 persons attended the automobile show which has been in progress here for the last two weeks.

Pittsburgh (AP).—An additional prize of \$500 has been added to the list of awards for the twenty-fourth international exhibition of paintings at Carnegie Institute here, beginning Oct. 15, and continuing until Dec. 6.

Reutlingen, Ger. (AP).—Cutting of cotton imports into Germany by half may result from a new method of weaving cloth with hemp, invented by the German textile expert, Dr. Gminder. The hemp, it is expected, will replace in part the cotton formerly used in the cloth. There are about 2,000,000 acres of moorland in Germany adapted to the raising of hemp.

Status of Bulgaria Reviewed in Light of 1925 Conditions

Revolutionary Government Represents Fusion of Parties,
and Is Upheld by Militarists—Country
Crowded With Refugees

By H. CHARLES WOODS

The author of this series of special articles for The Christian Science Monitor, H. Charles Woods, is well known as a writer on Middle and Near Eastern topics, having acted as special correspondent for the London Times in the Balkans and as military and diplomatic correspondent for the Evening News. This is the tenth article in the series.

SOFIA, July 18 (Special Correspondence)—As a traveler who knew Bulgaria before her independence from Turkey, declared in 1908, during the interval between that time and the outbreak of the World War, and soon after the signature of the Treaty of Neuilly, of 1919, I consider that the situation which I found existing during my visit in June last is more unhappy, more complicated and more critical than that which I have ever known in the past.

The people are greatly impoverished, Sofia and other parts of the country are in very bad condition, and the political atmosphere is more electric and more critical than in the times of King Ferdinand, or of Mr. Stambuliski, whose regime followed the war. So far as economic conditions are concerned, these depend largely upon the weight of taxation, upon the burden of the reparations and upon the heavy expenditure necessary for the maintenance of a voluntary army, and therefore upon the fact that no money is available for the payment of adequate salaries, for repairs and for renewals which are long overdue.

With regard to politics, an acute division exists in home and foreign opinion as to the causes of the present crisis. On the one hand there are those who say that the whole country is threatened with Bolshevism, instigated by Russia and by its exponents or supporters in Vienna and elsewhere, and who contend that no measures taken by the Bulgarian Government, which has been in power since June, 1923, will be severe or too mild to meet the occasion. And on the other side there are politicians and students who suggest that the principal object of the present Premier, Alexander Zankoff, and of his colleagues, is to utilize the general danger of Bolshevism in order to justify a repressive attitude toward their political opponents and thus to maintain themselves in power.

Arguments Exaggerated
Each of these arguments contains exaggerations and each is wide of the mark. My purpose in this article is, therefore, to endeavor to take a considered view of the present situation—a situation which was brought specially to the notice of the general public by the bomb outrage in the Cathedral at Sofia on April 16, but which is as critical today as at any time since the beginning of Bulgaria's period of adversity, which dates from the Second Balkan War of 1912.

In order to understand the present position and the possibilities of the future it is necessary to refer to recent history. From 1878 until 1913 Bulgaria and her people became gradually more prosperous and more important, but in the latter year they suffered a great setback as a result of defeat in the Second Balkan War. Largely in order to try to retrieve her losses, Bulgaria threw in her lot with the Central Powers, with the consequence that after Allied victory led to the enforced abdication of King Ferdinand and to peace terms which placed the country in a much worse position than before. All immediate hope of securing possession of Macedonia disappeared, the strip of territory bordering upon the Aegean was lost, and Bulgaria became the smallest and least important Balkan state except Albania.

Moreover, whereas a commercial outlet to the Aegean was promised under the Treaty of Neuilly, and whereas the Bulgarian minorities in Greece and in Yugoslavia were to receive fair treatment, practically nothing has been done to realize these conditions. And, lastly, a reduced and impoverished country has been overrun by thousands of Balkan refugees, who have fled for safety from the neighboring states, and by large numbers of Russians, many of whom were accepted at the persuasion of the Allies and after the defeat of General Wrangel. These refugees are all discontented and a cause of discontent among the native population, and the Russians, who are pro-Russian, even if they are not Bolsheviks, constitute a great danger to the stability of Bulgaria, who has tried, without success, to rid herself of them.

Bulgaria as a country in which peasant proprietorship is almost universal, can hardly be Bolshevik in the ordinary sense of the word. But Bolshevism is a germ, which takes different forms and adapts itself to different conditions and, for reasons already given, the Bulgarian peasant has been and is extremely susceptible to its ravages. Consequently, in order to meet a danger which has existed since the Armistice, Mr. Stambuliski, the present Premier, pursued a policy so agrarian, so democratic and so almost socialist, that it met with the approval of many of the rural and more advanced elements in the country.

Peace at Any Cost
From the external standpoint the former Prime Minister favored peace at all costs; he was subservient to

immediately to reconstruct the Government when any change would have been dangerous. But now that the immediate crisis appears to be over, there are measures necessary to meet a situation which depends partly upon the encouragement given to Socialism by the policy of Mr. Stambuliski, partly upon the repressive attitude of the present Government, and partly upon Bolshevik propaganda.

Mr. Zankoff and his colleagues, all of whom have had great provocation, are not blameless for an early severity and for the arrest of anybody even suspected of complicity in the recent crime. But at least 5000 people have been imprisoned altogether, a large number of these are still awaiting trial, and I believe, that in some cases even the preliminary investigations have not been carried out.

Such a procedure, even if it has had a certain provocation should be stopped, for it lays the authorities open to a suggestion, referred to above, of employing recent events, which are condemned by all decent people in Bulgaria, for the purpose of ridding themselves of an opposition which may soon become troublesome.

Revolutionary Government
The present Government came into power as a result of a revolution, and therefore by unconstitutional means. The elections of November, 1923, convey no real idea of its strength or weakness in the country, unless something is done in the near future to change the situation, it will be compelled to vacate office by methods perhaps more violent than those by which it assumed power.

Two courses are open. The King, whose position is very delicate and very difficult, might summon some other statesman, who would then seek, and surely obtain a mandate from the people. Or Mr. Zankoff might take the initiative and strengthen his present Cabinet, which represents a sort of fusion of parties, by a representative coalition. The adoption of the second alternative would gain for the Premier the support of the Moderate Agrarians, who are still strong, of the Democrats led by M. Malinoff, who is the most experienced man in the country, and of other parties, and Mr. Zankoff would thus gain stability which is urgently required in existing circumstances.

In conclusion, it only remains to say that the present danger in Bulgaria arises from discontent rather than from a widespread belief in the tenets of Bolshevism. That danger can be minimized by a sympathetic attitude displayed by the great powers toward several of the questions which I have mentioned and by the termination of the violent partisanship which has divided the country into two camps for the last six years. Unity, even temporary unity, would mean safety. Acute political division must lead to destruction from within or without.

AUSTRALIA LOSES A POPULAR EDUCATOR

Professor Heaton Leaves Adelaide University for Canada

ADELAIDE, S. Aust., July 2 (Special Correspondence)—Sincere regret has been expressed at the resignation of Dr. H. Heaton, professor of economics at the Adelaide University, to accept the MacDonald Chair of Economics and Political Science at Kingston, Canada. Professor Heaton has been in Australia for 11 years, having come from Birmingham, England. He is a well-known authority on economics, and as director of tutorial classes at the Adelaide University has exerted considerable influence.

Professor Heaton was offered his new post when he was visiting Canada on a recent world tour, and will leave South Australia in the course of a few months. Dr. Heaton is 35 years old, a native of Yorkshire, England, and obtained the degree of Master of Commerce at the Birmingham University, where he was associated with the faculty of commerce. He received the degree of Doctor of Letters for his publication "A History of the Yorkshire Worsteds and Woollen Mills," and is author of "Modern Economic History with Special Reference to Australia."

CANADIANS OUSTING AMERICAN POACHERS
ST. THOMAS, Ont., Aug. 12.—Legal fishing in Canadian waters is being stamped out by the Federal Department of Game and Fisheries. Forty nets, belonging to United States fishermen, were seized in one day near Port Dover, on the Canadian side of the line, and in only a few days time the total of nets seized reached 167 in the Great Lakes. Seizures followed many days of careful watching by Canadian officials. The fishing this year in Canadian waters has been good, and this has resulted in an increase in poaching, federal officials say.

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Billy, the Beloved Goat of Rittenhouse Square

Philadelphia Special Correspondence
IN THE handsomest and most frequented public square of Philadelphia—Rittenhouse Square—is a small bronze figure made by Albert Laessle which is probably more climbed-over and sat-upon than any other work of the sort in America, not excepting Boggum's seated figure of Lincoln in Newark designed for the loving familiarity of children. The sculptor in Philadelphia at the moment is busy with the work of his hands; now he accepts the burning process of clambering children as a token of "Billy's" popularity, and is much pleased thereby.

"Billy" is a life-size and lifelike goat, mounted on a pedestal that lifts his hoofs only a little way above the sidewalk. So it is very easy to

shining, too, from all the mounting and dismounting. If ever a goat earned his salt, Billy of Rittenhouse Square has earned it. There is a very fine lion close at hand, but he has no friends. Billy must bemoan those wasted years, when he might have been carrying children three at a time on the pavement with the hop-scootch going on about his feet, and the chalk scribbles of children's names as well as games.

The sculptor of "Billy," Albert Laessle, has the perennial boy still lurking or at play in the core of his



Mildred Miller.

Some One Always Brings Billy His Dinner

climb aboard him, even if you are shod with roller skates for the concrete sidewalk about him.

Said a maiden-auntly nursemaid: "I can't get Dorothy past him in the morning, sir. She has to come and ask Billy how he slept and is he hungry, and she must rub up blades of grass for his breakfast. Then she has to climb on his neck and hug him and give him a kiss, just the same as if he was a real live animal. There's none of her dolls she likes as she does this little bronze Billy-goat. She wishes she could take him home and keep him in the yard."

There is a legend that at midnight he gets down off his pedestal and rambles about the square, and some of the children he has afraid he would never come back; but none of Billy's regular patrons have been abroad in the square late enough to see him foot-loose.

Riders Three at a Time
"Billy" is the counterpart of the brave little figure of Peter Pan, blowing his pipe to the sky on the flowery banks of the Serpentine in London's Kensington Gardens. But though you can fondle the rabbits and turtles at Peter Pan's feet you cannot climb him and straddle his shoulders. The advantage of Billy is that he is forever ready to take you for a ride—never cross and ramunctious, always the willing servant or playmate. You have to line up for your turn to get on his back, and sometimes the demand is so brisk that he has to take three at a time along his spiny ridge-pole. It shines in the bland spring sunshine like gold with all the harnessing it gets; and the kinky forelegs are

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being a pupil of Charles Grafty and of Michel Bequine in Paris, he has won all sorts of medals, and is represented in permanent collections at Philadelphia, New York, Pittsburgh, Baltimore and other cities. When he was 22, he modeled for the Philadelphia Art Club a composition in plaster—"Turtle and Lizards." The critics said he hadn't played fair—it was so close to the breathing organs, they insisted he must have cast it from life—a heinous offense indeed, in the eyes of sculptors. To prove that the work was modeled, he made a replica in wax, a material which of course cannot be used for casting from life. This new composition he showed at the Pennsylvania Academy, where it was purchased by the Gilpin fund to become the lasting possession of the academy.

Laessle is often asked why he is so fond of doing turkeys and squirrels, and his ready answer is that

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The Humor of the Barnyard
Someone has well said that Laessle "shows you the humor of the barnyard, the drama of life and death on the shores of the village pond. He translates the ironies of the lesser lives, with the keenest, kindest insight, from shellfish to fowl, from reptile to the tiniest insect. To him the conflict between two stag beetles is just as heroic and dramatic as any gladiatorial conflict ever was."

One of his finest compositions, a turkey full of the pride of life, his wings burgeoning like an old-time square-riggered bark under full sail, is a prized possession of the Art Club of Philadelphia. Once in a great while Laessle has executed a human portrait bust, but he prefers the rôle of laureate to the lesser forms of animate nature which he chose when he served his apprenticeship in night classes of the Drexel Institute before the world made a pathway to his door.

SUNSET STORIES

Nippie and Nappie and Nopie

THE three black legs of the big black mush pot danced a jig-gly-jig on the shining surface of the newly-polished stove. Mother stood before the stove, stirring the mush with a long, bright spoon and a queer little crease ran straight down the middle of Mother's forehead. (It shouldn't have been there at all.)

Near the stove stood a low red table. It was a perfect joy of a table, all splashed over with yellow buttercups and margerites. Three little chairs were drawn up to it, and in each of these chairs sat a plump, sulky-looking boy. These children were Nippie and Nappie and Nopie. The right hand of each held a shining silver spoon.

Nippie, sad to relate, was not being polite. He was drumming on the table with his spoon and looking out of the corner of his eyes at Mother, to see if she was noticing. Nappie kicked him under the table. Nappie did not like little boys who were not themselves to be impolite. Nippie stopped drumming and scowled at Nappie. The little crease between Mother's pretty brown eyebrows grew deeper. Before each child, a fat blue bowl squatted in the midst of an old purple shawl which spotted the little red table.

"Pop-pop-pop-pop!" wailed the mush in the mush pot. Mother stopped stirring in surprise. Nippie and Nappie and Nopie were so startled that the ugly frowns which had been sitting on their foreheads spread their black wings and flew out of the window.

Nippie and Nappie and Nopie did not know this. They were too much occupied to think of their frowns. They were so busy watching the mush pot that they opened their mouths wide in order that they might see better. Had you been there you would have done the same, for something extremely queer had happened to the mush pot. Somehow or other it had acquired two round eyes, a snub nose and a great thick mouth which it wore like a belt. The boys were astonished to see that it was actually crying. Large splashy tears dropped from its eyes, making a hissing, sizzling sound as they fell upon the stove.

"Pop-pop-pop-pop!" cried the mush in a weepy little voice. "What'll I do-o-o-o? Nippie won't eat me. Nappie won't eat me. Nopie won't eat me. What'll I do-o-o-o? Pop-pop-pop-pop!" The farmer tilted the ground. Then he planted the seed, Up came the tiny green plants, and the sun and

the rain made them grow. They grew and they grew and they grew-w-w. Pop-pop! After the ears of corn had appeared and become all golden, the farmer came along and picked them off the stalks. They were allowed to dry, and then they were put into a big machine called a sheller, where the kernels were rubbed from the cobs. Pop-pop-pop-pop!

"The miller ground the corn into the meal. The meal was taken to the grocer's, and there Mother found it. She bought it and brought it home to make into mush for you-o-o-o. Pop-pop-pop-pop! I am the mush. See how handsome I am! I am a break-fast fit for a king! But Nippie won't eat me. Nappie won't eat me. Nopie won't eat me. Oh-h-h-o-o-o! Pop-pop-pop-pop!"

Here the mush seemed to be overcome by its own plight. The big black mush pot danced harder than ever, and shed such great tears that Mother feared it might put the fire out. "Pop-pop-pop-pop!" continued the mush. "Mother cooked me for you-o-o-o. Now you won't eat me. What's to become of me, tell me, do-o-o! I shall be thrown out into the trough in the barn yard!" It gave a last sighing gasp, and its voice faded into the purring of the steam.

Then the face on the mush pot began to shrink. It grew smaller and smaller until it gradually went out like the flame of a candle. There stood the common, old black mush pot again, but big, sunshiny smiles had spread themselves over the faces of Nippie and Nappie and Nopie. The bright shine of them was reflected in Mother's eyes.

"I'm hungry. Please I'd like some mush," said Nippie.

"Hungry. Mush, please," echoed Nopie.

The little crease which had been hiding between Mother's eyebrows flew away after Nippie's and Nappie's and Nopie's frowns. She filled each fat blue bowl with mush. Then, from the happy brown pitcher, she poured good old Betty's rich milk over the mush.

"Pur!" murmured the steam as it rose toward the ceiling. "Pop-pop-pop-pop-pop-pop!" sang a gay little voice from the mush pot.

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COTTON 'SUPER' HAS GOOD AUDIO TRANSFORMERS

Two Stages, Using New Type Samson. Proves to Have Excellent Tone

By VOLNEY HURD
(This is the third of a series of articles on a popular superheterodyne.)

This coming fall will see a great amount of attention paid to the improving of audio amplification. This end of radio has in the past been pretty much neglected in the great desire to perfect the sensitivity and selectivity of receivers. At the end of the radio season this last spring the demand for quality had started to make itself heard with some force. The representation of the resistance type of amplifier during the winter and the popular reception showed which way the wind was blowing. The principal weakness in the transformer type of amplification in general use at that time was the poor step-up given to the low notes as compared with those in the middle and upper register.

During the spring a number of transformer manufacturers started working on this problem, and it was found that the primary change needed in existing types of transformers was an increase in the amount of iron used in the core and a large primary winding in the neighborhood of 5000 to 6000 turns. During the past few months several good transformers have made their appearance, one selling at \$8, one at \$7, and one at \$6, all of them made by reputable manufacturers in the radio and electrical industries.

The Samson company also turned their research in this direction. Fortunately their three-to-one ratio transformer was already endowed with one of the necessary characteristics since its primary consisted of 6000 turns. A larger iron core was added and the result was a transformer that amplified the low tones practically equally over the entire band of audible frequencies.

In reading the curves the point to be remembered is that the amplification must be considered from the relative viewpoint. The curves should approach as near a straight line as possible if all the notes on the scale are to be given an equal amount of amplification. The further they get from this point the more distortion enters into the set.

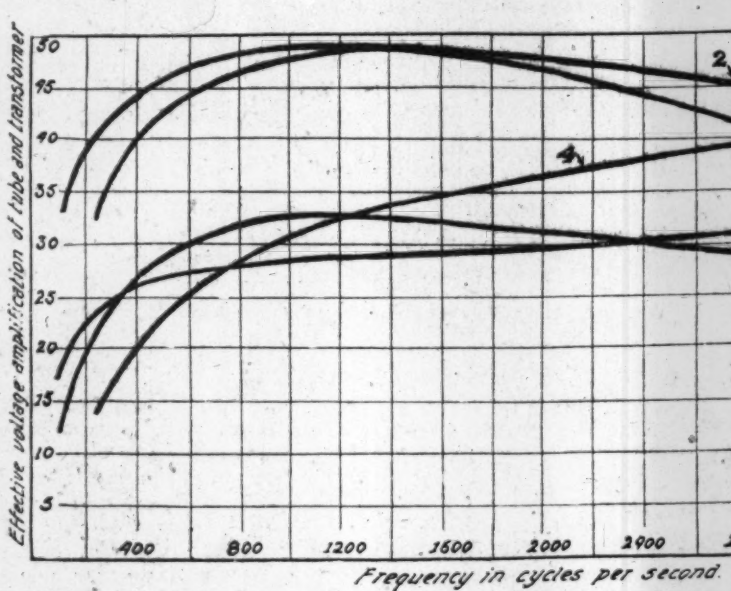
Now let us examine the curves on the accompanying diagram. The curves two and three are high-priced high ratio transformers and are quite good but the curve far from flat and the falling off of the bass is quite sharp. Figure three is a medium ratio transformer which shows many of the characteristics of the two high ratio transformers. Figure four has the poorest curve of all. It is very weak at the base and then it rises gradually, yet so steep that the amplification is bound to be uneven. This is certainly a product of distortion and yet was advertised during the past year as amplifying without distortion.

Curve one shows the three to one Samson transformer discussed in the earlier part of this article. It is by far the flattest of any of the curves taken, which means that it will amplify the low, medium and high tones with their accompanying harmonics with great fidelity. There are many who like resistance coupling as well as the transformer. A sort of combination of the two may be arrived at by putting a resistance across the secondary of an audio transformer. In this receiver we have incorporated this idea as may be seen from the diagram which accompanied the first article. The first stage has a .25 megohm leak and the second a 1 megohm leak fastened across their respective transformer secondaries. Two of the new three to one transformers are used. This gives a very fine audio amplifier part and the rest of the set is a superheterodyne. The next and last article will take up assembling and testing.

CLASSIFICATION CHANGES
WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Announcement has been made by the radio section of the Department of Commerce that WMAF, the Round Hills Radio Corporation at Dartmouth, Mass., with 1000 watts has been transferred from Class C to Class B. Station WWSH, Henry P. Rhine of Portland, Me., has been given a Class A license with 500-watt power and the motor yacht MU-1 of A. H. Grebe, Inc., New York, WRMU, has also been granted a Class A license. During the month of July according to announcements just made by the radio section, 25 radio stations in Class A have been deleted.

DUTCH FISHERS USE RADIO
THE HAGUE, July 12 (Special Correspondence).—A Vlaardingen shipping company has provided one of its fishing jagers with a radio transmitting and receiving apparatus, this being the first Dutch fishing boat with a similar kind of installation. The other ships of the same company are supplied with receiving sets, so that they can be reached by the transmitter. This is deemed to be great progress for the fisheries, as until now the shipowners were not in touch with their ships during their absence on the high seas.

POWERFUL NAVAL GENERATOR
A 12,000-volt direct-current generator, the first one of this capacity built and used for radio purposes, has been installed in the Naval Research Laboratory at Beltsville, District of Columbia. It was obstructions during preliminary trials and blew up, but with certain adjustments has now been submitted to the function to which it was assigned, namely, supplying voltage to the plates of a powerful vacuum tube transmitter. This generator is the source of electric energy for a 20-kilowatt electron tube transmitter operating at about 75 meters.



PACIFIC RADIO EXPOSITION STARTS AMERICAN SEASON

San Francisco, With the First of the "Big Shows," Is Enthusiastic Over the Progress Made by Radio Manufacturers and Dealers

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Aug. 17 (Staff Correspondence).—With all available space in the Civic Auditorium occupied by the 206 exhibitors representing every section of the United States and every type of radio, the second annual Pacific Radio Exposition holding here Aug. 22 to 28 promises to continue the success of last year in knitting together the components of a new industry for mutual service to the engineer, the manufacturer, the distributor and the public.

The Pacific show, first of the season, uses 15 per cent more exhibit space than the International Radio Exposition held in New York last year, according to Fred J. Cram, in charge of eastern manufacturers' exhibits. This fact is cited as an indication that radio is commanding a larger place in the industrial world as meteoric developments and uses have multiplied during the year. The Pacific Radio Show is now linked up with similar affairs following in New York and Chicago. The three expositions have been formally endorsed by the National Radio Manufacturers' Association.

There is apparent even greater efforts on the part of the management of the Pacific show a research laboratory rather than a mere methodical display of merchandise. The intricacies of a radio-

casting station are to be expounded by the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company, which has constructed a special radiocasting studio in the auditorium. It is erected on a large elevated stage in the center of the auditorium. It is sound proof, with a 30-foot plate glass front in order that spectators may see the artists and operators at work in studio and at the control boards.

Government exhibits under supervision of the United States Department of Commerce and the District Supervisor's office mark many improvements and refinements of commercial radio. Government regulations and interference problems will be explained hourly. The United States Bureau of Standards have a special exhibit under the direction of the Stanford University branch of the bureau.

Amateur radio operators, members of the American Radio Relay League, are exhibiting a wealth of interesting and curious mechanisms. They will send messages gratis to all parts of the United States to prove their instruments. The exhibit is in charge of youngsters from 12 to 16 years of age.

The big show is operated as last year on a non-profit, co-operative basis. It occupies 30,000 square feet in area and is expected to chalk up an attendance for the week of 100,000 persons.

Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR MONDAY, AUG. 17, 1925
EASTERN STANDARD TIME
WMAF, Boston, Mass. (250.5 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—WMAF dinner dance, Shepherd and Colonial dance orchestra, direction Billy Lewis. 8:30—Concert, "Columbia" orchestra. 9—Variety program, arranged by Boston Lodge No. 36, B. P. O. E.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (474 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—C. B. Collins, tenor. 7—Mr. and Mrs. Sloman, soloists. 8—Ed Andrews and his orchestra. 9—The "Radio" orchestra. 10—The "Radio" orchestra. 11—The "Radio" orchestra.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (323 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Theater program. 8—The "Radio" orchestra. 9—The "Radio" orchestra. 10—The "Radio" orchestra. 11—The "Radio" orchestra.

WHAZ, Troy, N. Y. (350 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Marilyn Gierman, soprano; Sara Conboy, sauter, pianist; Edna R. Towne, reader. 8:30—The "Radio" orchestra. 9—The "Radio" orchestra. 10—The "Radio" orchestra. 11—The "Radio" orchestra.

WMAF, New York City (250.5 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—A Christian Science lecture to be delivered by William Duncan Kilpatrick, D. D., of Detroit, Mich., a member of the Board of Lecturers of the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass.

WABC, Richmond Hill, N. Y. (314 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—W. Norman Grayson, pianist. 7:30—The "Radio" orchestra. 8:30—The "Radio" orchestra. 9—The "Radio" orchestra. 10—The "Radio" orchestra. 11—The "Radio" orchestra.

WCAP, Washington, D. C. (448 Meters)
7:30—"Bob" Lawrence Community Concert, featuring the Concert Band of the Army Music School. 9—Dance program.

WAFB, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)
8:15 p. m.—Concert by the KDKA Symphony Orchestra. 9:30—The "Radio" orchestra. 10:30—The "Radio" orchestra. 11:30—The "Radio" orchestra.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461.5 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 9:30—The "Radio" orchestra. 10:30—The "Radio" orchestra. 11:30—The "Radio" orchestra.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (318 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Century orchestra dinner music. 9:30—The "Radio" orchestra. 10:30—The "Radio" orchestra. 11:30—The "Radio" orchestra.

WEAR, Cleveland, O. (350.4 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Theater program. 8:30—The "Radio" orchestra. 9:30—The "Radio" orchestra. 10:30—The "Radio" orchestra. 11:30—The "Radio" orchestra.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (350 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner dance music. 8—Instruments of the World, Walter Logan, director. 9—Symphony program. 11—Dance program by Frank R. Wilson's Orchestra.

WJR, Pontiac, Mich. (317 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Jean Goldkette's Ensemble. 10—Dance orchestra. Hawaiian quartet.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME
WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—Century orchestra dinner music. 6:30—Sport talk. 7:30—P. J. Family. 9—Weather report, baseball scores and news. 10:30—Talk on Northwest Berry Show.

WTAS, Elgin, Ill. (302 Meters)
8:10 to 10:30 p. m.—Villa Olivia Radio-phon concert by Purple Grackle Orchestra. Studio talent.

WJJD, Mooseheart, Ill. (302 Meters)
7:15 p. m.—Mooseheart Novelty Orchestra, dinner hour concert. 10:30—Concert. 8—Studio program by selected artists. 10—Symphony program. 11—Dance program by Frank R. Wilson's Orchestra.

WKRC, Cincinnati, O. (322 Meters)
8 p. m.—Dance music by Caldwell and Taylor, original Benzel boys. 9—Pro-

Evening Features

FOR TUESDAY, AUG. 18, 1925
ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME
CNRA, Montreal, N. B. (315 Meters)
9 p. m.—Studio program, followed by the CNRA dance orchestra.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME
CRAC, Montreal, Que. (411 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Windsor concert orchestra. 8:30—C. V. O. S. S. Montcalm's orchestra. 9:30—The "Radio" orchestra. 10:30—The "Radio" orchestra. 11:30—The "Radio" orchestra.

WEEL, Boston, Mass. (474 Meters)
7:10 p. m.—National program from WEAF, New York City.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (323 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Theater program. 8:30—The "Radio" orchestra. 9:30—The "Radio" orchestra. 10:30—The "Radio" orchestra. 11:30—The "Radio" orchestra.

WHAF, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Fragrant Moon and the Orpheus Hill Orchestra. 8:30—The "Radio" orchestra. 9:30—The "Radio" orchestra. 10:30—The "Radio" orchestra. 11:30—The "Radio" orchestra.

WMAF, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)
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SITUATION IN CANADA BETTER SAYS REPORT

Owners of Receiving Sets Must Pay \$1 Annual License Fee

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—It is necessary for every owner of a radio receiving set in Canada to obtain a license from the Federal Government and pay an annual fee of \$1. This permit can be obtained from any post office or from most radio dealers according to a report to the Department of Commerce from American Vice-Consul Andrews, at Montreal. There are no restrictions that tend to limit the rapid advance of radio there, however, the report states.

Several American manufacturers of radio equipment have branch factories in Canada, most of them in the Province of Ontario. There are also several local manufacturers, and large quantities of equipment are imported from the United States. It has been noted that Canadian manufacturers have been reducing their prices to compete with American goods. About half the parts and accessories, especially those with patented features, are imported from the United States. Some German makers are on the market and a few English accessories.

The rate of duty, according to paragraph 453 is 27 1/2 per cent, general. Reciprocating British possessions import their apparatus at 15 per cent. Duty on materials from France, Italy, and Belgium and their possessions are assessed at 25 per cent, subject to a 10 per cent reduction when imported direct. In addition there is a sales tax of 5 per cent on imported goods, payable upon importation.

Toledo Man Gets Word From Arctic
Paul Barnes and MacMillan Use Amateur Operators to Exchange Greetings

TOLEDO, Aug. 14 (Special Correspondence).—Greetings from Commander MacMillan on board the Bowdoin, now within the Arctic circle, have been received here by Frank G. Saxton, secretary of the Toledo Chamber of Commerce by way of amateur radio.

A message of good wishes was sent by Mr. Saxton through Paul Barnes, of the Toledo Grain & Milling Company, a local amateur.

A few days later a reply came through by post card from a station in Wheeling, W. Va. The message had been relayed through a boy named Goyer at the Mill Hill School in Middlesex, England.

"Deeply appreciate kind messages from the chamber. Kindest regards. MacMillan." This was the text of the message.

SWISS USE FEW AMERICAN SETS
WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—State caused by the many high-tension power lines in Switzerland necessitates the use of receiving sets that will minimize this disturbance and consequently precludes the possibility of the sale of the lower-priced makes of receiving equipment, Consul William H. Mather, Zurich, advises the Department of Commerce. Due to the grouping of all electrical equipment in the Swiss power statistics, it is not possible to ascertain the quantity of radio material imported into the country, but general observations lead to the belief that radio is enjoying high popularity.

The prospects for a very large sale of American equipment in Switzerland are not bright, but it is believed that a fair quantity of high-class American sets can be sold. Foreign apparatus controlled the market until it was believed that inferior equipment was being offered for sale. The public favor turned home manufacture and placed the industry in a dominant position which it promises to maintain for some time.

MADRID STATION OPENS
WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The new union radio station of Madrid was recently opened by a dispatch to the Department of Commerce from American Consul Ferris. It is situated on the top of one of the large department stores, the highest building in the city. It is proposed, says the report, to erect relay stations at a number of the important Spanish cities and thus Spain will be provided with a service which will be impetus to the interest in radio in that country.

NEW ZEALAND MARKET GOOD
WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—New Zealand is well supplied with radiocasting stations and offers a good market for receiving apparatus, advises to the Department of Commerce state American manufacturers and exporters shipped to this distant market \$23,680 worth of their goods during the first quarter of 1925. It is expected that the number of receiving sets in use in New Zealand will increase considerably during the winter (April to November) of this year.

POLISH SITUATION
WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Although it has been some eight months since the Polish radiocasting law was enacted, the Government has not yet granted an exclusive radiocasting concession for Poland due to the absence of suitable offers, says Consul D. R. Heath, Warsaw, in a report to the Department of Commerce.

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LABOR VICTORIES HELP AUSTRALIA

Elections Expected to Have Strong Bearing on gubernatorial Appointments

MELBOURNE, Vic., July 6 (Special Correspondence).—Recently Sir John Lawrence Baird, since created Baron Stonehaven, was appointed Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia to succeed Lord Forster when he retires in October. Successors to Lord Stradbroke, Governor of Victoria, and Sir Matthew Nathan, Governor of Queensland, will have to be appointed in the near future.

Elections in Tasmania and New South Wales will probably have a bearing on all future appointments to gubernatorial office in Australia. In each instance the Labor party, with its record of a majority over all other parties.

In Tasmania there had been a Labor Government in power before the election, though the party was in a minority in the Parliament. In New South Wales a composite ministry, consisting of Nationalists and Progressives, held office. The return to power of the Labor Party in New South Wales gave that party the reins of office in five out of six states. Queensland, Tasmania, and New South Wales, Victoria being the only state in which anti-Labor is in power.

One of the planks of the Labor platform provides for the abolition of the custom of appointing governors from England and the substitution of the practice of selecting local men, with a knowledge of local conditions. On several occasions the British Colonial Office has been approached with a view to effecting the change, and the last time this was done the then Secretary of State for the Colonies promised that the reform would be granted as soon as there was unanimity or something approaching it among the states.

With the increasing respect paid to Dominion opinion in England, as exemplified in the recent change in the Colonial Office, where an entirely new department, with a separate Secretary of State, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, and permanent head, was created to deal with dominions, as distinct from colonial affairs, it is probable that representations made by a majority of the states will result in the Government acquiescing in the appointment of local governors. Mr. Gillies, Premier of Queensland, in doing so, within the Arctic circle, have been received here by Frank G. Saxton, secretary of the Toledo Chamber of Commerce by way of amateur radio.

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NEW ZEALAND "HAM" BRINGS IN ALGERIA
CHRISTCHURCH, N. Z., July 17 (Special Correspondence).—The country has been linked to New Zealand by amateur radio, this being Algeria, with which Ivan O'Meara of station 2AC, Gisborne, N. Z., has just connected. The station in Algeria, SAIG, is operated by a Frenchman. Both stations operated on a wavelength of 37 meters.

By his latest feat Mr. O'Meara adds one more to the list of 17 countries with which communication has been established by his wireless station. Recently he was presented with a silver cup from radio enthusiasts of the Dominion in commemoration of his achievement in exchanging signals with Carlos Aragone, of station CBS, Buenos Aires. He has a long list of records to his credit.

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AUSTRALIA HEADING FOR A 44-HOUR WEEK

Business Men Apprehensive of New South Wales Action

SYDNEY, N. S. W., June 15.—The possibility of Victoria, at the next elections for that State, following the example of New South Wales, and returning a Labor Government, is something that manufacturers consider will have to be taken into account by the Federal Government. The Federal Government fixes the tariff for the Commonwealth, and the 44-hour system instead of the 48, but paying for 48 hours as before, other countries where longer weeks are worked will be considerably assisted in exploiting the Australian market. The tariff will be lowered by the operation of the shorter week system. The necessity has never previously had attention, and it was the conversation of a manufacturer that broke the new ground.

Politicians in the Commonwealth House of Representatives will soon have to take the matter up. All states are not yet on the 44-hour basis, but are headed that way.

Question Box
414. I have recently completed a four-tube Browning-Drake set, which I am taking the liberty of writing you about in connection with some difficulty I am experiencing.

The set was made up with National kit of condensers and coils, and I am experiencing trouble on account of broad tuning, especially on the lower wave-lengths. The reason for this may be that the set is too loose in the tuning coils. I have an idea that perhaps the tuning coils are not quite tight enough. I have an idea that perhaps the tuning coils are not quite tight enough.

I had similar difficulty with an Amson set. I found that by removing a certain number of turns from the primary of the tuning coil this was remedied.

The Browning-Drake I now have is certainly excellent in every other way, gets good distance, tone is clear and an well pleased with it with the above exception. I would advise several of my friends to build this circuit and especially on a 21-inch panel. This does not mean that the inches between condensers. Does this account for the broad tuning? Or, does it mean that the tuning coils are not quite tight enough? Or, does it mean that the tuning coils are not quite tight enough?

The set should work practically as well with the coils six inches apart, the only difficulty would be in the tuning coils. You might try mounting your condensers and coils at either end of your 21-inch panel. This would mean that your audio transformers should be mounted close to the front panel so that they fall in line with the condensers.

ASKED TO APPOINT WOMAN
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12 (Staff Correspondence).—Appointment of a woman on the State Board of Prison Directors is asked of Friend W. Richardson, Governor of California in a formal letter drawn at the recent session of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. The letter reminds Governor Richardson that California has 60 women prisoners who deserve more recognition than is accorded them by a prison board without a woman representative on it.

"HAM" REGULATIONS
WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—K. B. Warner, secretary of the American Radio Relay League, has been conferred with the radio officials of the Department of Commerce in connection with amateur regulations. Mr. Warner stated that the amateurs are satisfied with the way the regulations are now being enforced for amateurs.

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Art News and Comment

The Significance of Spanish Art

Paris, July 23
Special Correspondence
OF RECENT years there have been two exhibitions of first-rate importance devoted to the art of Spain. One was held at Burlington House in London in 1921 and the other this year in Paris at the Hotel Carpentier.

Both exhibitions have a peculiar history worth mentioning. The London exhibition was for propaganda; it was conceived during the war in the hope of promoting friendship between Spain and Great Britain. It so happened that the exhibition could not be got ready during the war, but it was held nevertheless, to the great delight of Londoners.

The Paris exhibition was organized by an association called the "Peinture Historique"—a society whose ostensible object it is to preserve national art treasures for the nation that created them. The Paris exhibition, however, will no doubt encourage many Frenchmen of sufficient taste and wealth to do their utmost to strip Spain of as many works of art as possible.

A Complex Art
Movements in the world of art—movements which tend to the appreciation of a particular style—are not, however, determined by political propaganda or by the efforts of private organization. They correspond to a need in the aesthetic consciousness of our time, and we must look into the evolution of Spanish art to discover some clue to the great significance which Spanish art has brought for us today.

The art of Spain is complex because it is born of a multitude of alien forces, and it is potent because it has somehow been able to swallow all the invading influences which, after transforming and molding the Spanish temperament, have emerged as essentially Iberian. It must not be supposed, however, that Spain always possessed a kind of genius which we call her art that bubbled up every invading influence as rapidly as it appeared on the scene, only to issue forth immediately in a new and perfectly Spanish guise.

Early Art Roman
The early art of Spain is Roman, and fine examples are being discovered even at the present day, for excavations are in progress on the very extensive remains of what must have been very nearly a Roman town of which history has neglected to inform us.

The Roman era was followed by the northern invasion of Goths and Visigoths. Historians consider, perhaps a little unreasonably, the influence was so potent in Spanish art, all artistic obstacles being really nothing but a source of new strength if they are overcome, as is obviously the case in Spain. Historically there follows the invasion of the Arabs, who caused a real artistic revolution. Moorish curves struggled with the Roman perpendiculars, architectural fillings assailed the substance of Roman massiveness, spherical shapes elongated and twisted into Arab patterns, and battle with the simple cubic conceptions of the early Roman style.

North and South
The northern and eastern portions of the peninsula, Aragon, Catalonia and Valencia, districts linked by the Mediterranean to Italy, naturally resisted Moorish influence successfully, and devoted their efforts to the perfection of a Spanish Gothic style from the tenth to the fifteenth century. The south, on the contrary, rejected the Gothic attitude to art and has given us instead the Mosque at Cordova; the Alcazar at Seville, and the Alhambra at Granada.

In painting in the Middle Ages Spain became also the center of the cross current of two strong external influences; one came across the sea from Italy, the other came from the north through artists from France, Holland and Germany.

The upshot of this great variety of artistic forces was, primarily, a Spanish art, unconsciously, every artist who encountered the opposition of alien influences in his fingers felt the need of asserting whatever his own style was with a good deal of vigor; and, secondly, the evolution of a national style required an unusually long period in view of the many cross currents that had to be woven into a synthesis after they had become assimilated.

Wealth of Variety
This explains also the extraordinary wealth of Spanish painting and sculpture, not so much in terms of quantity but of variety. Hence the luxurious and wild extravagance of the ample curves of a painter like Herrera the Elder, the extreme intensity, almost ecstatic qualities of a Zurbaran. A love of gorgeousness is perhaps a Spanish peculiarity which found full satisfaction in the aristocratic art of a Velasquez, who seemed to suffer from no trace of technical difficulty. His brush-work is so flawless, his figures so living and yet chiseled and firm as stone, his velvet so velvety that the very perfection and its apparent ease almost chill us.

Going to the other extreme, we find Theocottou, more Spanish than

the violence of a southern sun. The same struggle, the same purity of aim, the same intensity of devotion to the artist's craft as we see in Greco.

Here then is perhaps the significance of Spanish art to us moderns; in a land flowing with all that makes life easy we find an art which is not satisfied with external ease, which at all costs wishes to delve in the depths, which will risk ruin rather than give in during the struggle for the profoundest and highest possibilities of expression.

It is a curious corroboration of the present thesis that this struggle ceased in Spain toward the end of the seventeenth century, and the eighteenth century was utterly barren.

The great revival came with Goya-Lucientes, who has previously been discussed in these columns at some length.

J. HOLROYD-BEECH.

The Contemporary Art of Italy

Florence, July 24
Special Correspondence
PARIS has been so engrossingly the center of modern art that it would seem to obscure the importance of progress elsewhere. And yet, one finds that there is a parallel movement in every country as broad and bold and varied as what is seen in the French exhibitions. The modern movement in art has begun to be taken as a normal thing, and people seem to be gravitating in their interest to what is new and experimental. One finds that the directors, themselves of expositions have cautiously put the academic and inconsequential things where they can be easily passed by, or not seen at all. Important magazines on art devote a large portion of space to criticism that is vigorous and erudite. It means much to a country like Italy to have as active and effective a criticism as comes from the pen of Ugo Ojetti.

Through his directorship, that excellent publication on art, *l'Espresso*, has offered some important articles on ancient and contemporary Italian art. Signor Ojetti's contact with the contemporary movement in Italy is very close. He knows the artists personally. He has watched their growth and changes. When he speaks of the "Italian art of his country," he says, "Italian art has been a continuous line that has not been broken. Its tradition of nearly 3000 years is the longest and richest of any European country. There is no country in which there is an active living movement with as old a tradition.

Reversal of Attitude
"The present state of art is interesting, for it shows an entire reversal of the attitude toward the function of art since the last century. It seems to have come about as the result of the war. The artist is no longer to be controlled by nature, painting slavishly and literally certain effects of light and color, relations of planes, movement. This carried him eventually into all the extremes of cubism and post-impressionism.

"But there has been a revolution in the attitude of artists. Instead of letting themselves be dominated by physical laws and problems that are abstract themselves, they have come to a realization of what they have within them. Today our artists have come to draw upon nature as a dictionary of words. They themselves take the words together and put the meaning personally. They take what they want and control it with their own personalities. They have come to realize that a picture is not merely an accumulation of certain facts; it is a combination of that vocabulary drawn from nature plus the personality of the artist."

Indeed, what Signor Ojetti has to say of Italian art is as true of the movement throughout Europe. One sees the Renaissance in its infancy in Rome and finds that the display of cubism, good and interesting enough, shows tendencies toward over-ripeness. The artists are ready for something else. They have exhausted their ingenuity and perhaps become a little bored with those geometrical chromo-schemes. Perhaps they feel that it is merely a means to paint in that way, an instrument, rather than an end in itself. These gymnastics of color and line will be bound to have some sort of invigorating effect. One cannot help thinking that there must be some sort of eventual effectiveness in the futuristic efforts of Depero, Prampolini and Marinetti.

Ubaldo Oppi
It is in an artist like Ubaldo Oppi that one observes the new attitude about which Signor Ojetti speaks. For here are the qualities of heightened simplicity, of penetrating silence, of a reduction to the plainest statement of what is seemingly complex, of a simplicity which is not what is apparent, but irrelevant. Neither man nor the landscape is important, but the significance lies in the relationship between the two. He presents the composite of a situation, the qualities that are common to seemingly unrelated things, qualities of texture of outline, of moods. There is reflection, introspection, a synthesis of many things.

Similarly in Carlo Carrà, there is a satisfactory consistency in his technical approach that makes one thing related to another, color to

color, surface to surface, surface to color. There are moments when there is that most satisfactory balance in the artist, when the many problems of picture-making are merged in a consistent expression.

When one turns to the paintings of the young Primo Conti, his portraits of Oriental ladies and his very dramatic large pieces, one finds a painter who has adhered to the traditional attractions of a picture, a painter less troubled by a new philosophy than by his own sentiments and tremendous energy. There are many other painters who do good things, such as Armando Spadini. But many of them repeat—and do it well, incidentally—problems that have long since been worked out.

Sculpture
In sculpture, the Italians do not hesitate to draw on the enormous inspiration of their artistic past. They continue to carry on their innate talent in the plastic medium with vigor, the broad sweep, the courageous attack. He gets down to the fundamentals of movement, or those

The Rockport Exhibition

Rockport, Mass., Aug. 12
Special Correspondence
THE fifth annual exhibition of the Rockport Art Association was opened Aug. 8, at the gallery of the society at 37 Main Street. The exhibition, while smaller than usual, is very well hung and presents an attractive appearance. There are 58 works, consisting of oil paintings, water colors, etchings and drawings, listed in the catalogue.

Among the outstanding canvases, one notices particularly Antonio Cirino's "At Low Tide," which attracts attention by the intelligent drawing of its two old vessels and its good color and suave painting; Harry Leith-Ross's "Shady Valley," a well composed winter scene of consistent tonal quality in which the planes of the landscape are sensitively felt as the eye follows the winding road through farming country into distant hills; Hal Ross Perrier's "The Shore," showing old houses which stand firmly on the foundations, the sunlight turning foliage, buildings and rocks into rich masses of color; Yarnall Abbott's "The Greek Fruit Market," cheerfully bright in its effect of sunlight on piled-up fruit and vegetables; T. Ferguson Cooper's "Sunlight and Shadow," a village corner in which the artist has used to advantage a couple of street signs, the bright dress of a small girl to enhance the quality of his shadows, and Morris Hall Panoast's "Rockport, Winter," with its good composition of shore, boats and houses lighted by the last rays of the sun which touch the hilltops and their patches of snow with a warm glow.

Garden Scenes
Theresa F. Bernstein is at her best in a richly toned "The Garden Party," with its groups of well-massed figures. Irma Koen uses the upright columns of a pergola and the tall stalks of delphinium to form a composition in blue and white called "Garden Arrangement."

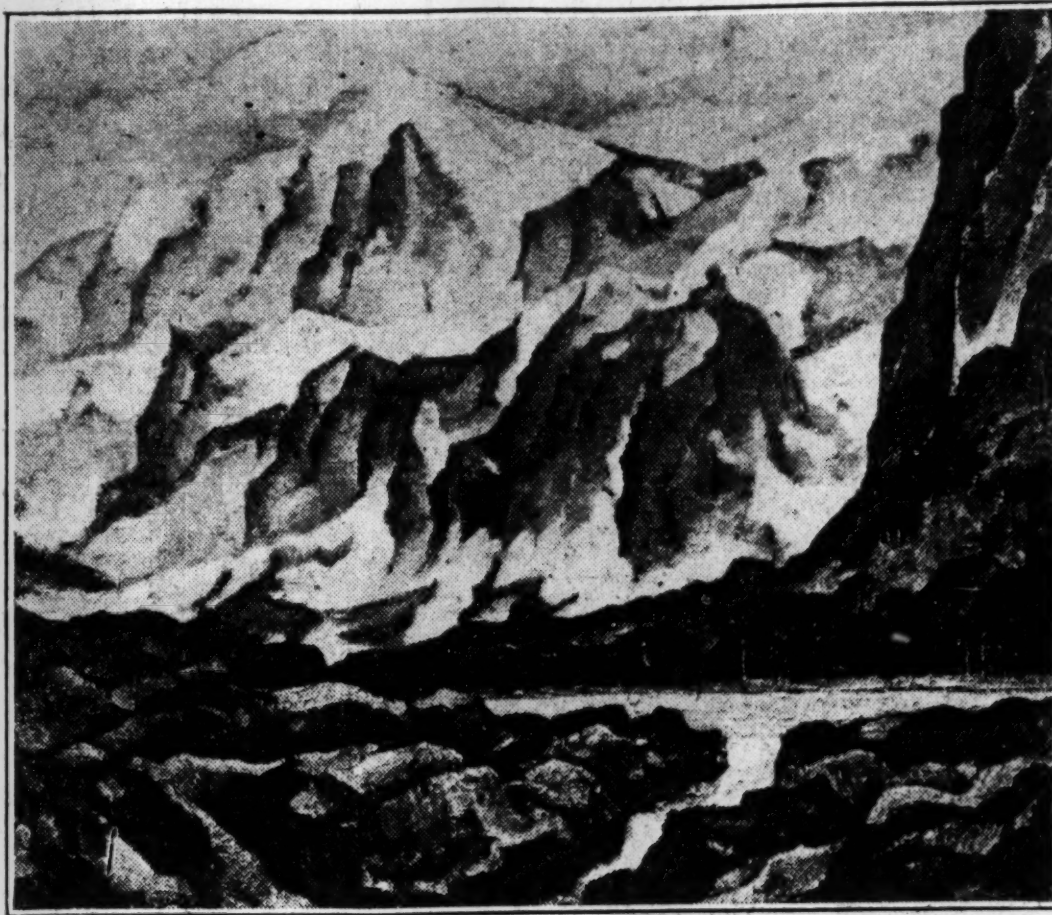
Other paintings are "March Brook" with dashes of beautiful color to represent the floating ice of a rushing brook and its wooded banks. W. Lester Stevens' "New England House," with the sunlight playing lovingly around its plain exterior, is softly felt, and the trees which form part of the composition are well drawn.

Marguerite S. Pearson has painted a portrait, "Irene," a refined figure against a background of intense blue.

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and
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"Montana Mountains," by Guy Wiggins

The Rhineland Millennial Show

Cologne, July 14
Special Correspondence
TRAVELERS coming to Germany in the course of this summer will have a unique opportunity of getting acquainted with treasures of art which at other times are hidden away in the private collections of the Rhineland. Only for three months will these works of art be united in the Millennial Exhibition lately opened at Cologne.

The Cologne fair buildings on the right bank of the Rhine have been transformed into a museum. From the grounds, which have been turned into a garden of rhododendrons and hydrangeas, the silhouette of ancient Cologne with its Gothic spires and Romanesque towers, can be admired as from no other place in the neighborhood. But in the end the attraction of the exhibition proves even stronger and draws the visitor into the first of the six large halls in which the millennial show has been housed.

Portraits of Rulers
This hall, decorated in blue, festive in character, is adorned with large representative portraits and statues of the ecclesiastical and secular rulers of the Rhineland and with the portraits of the emperors who formerly were crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle and at Frankfurt-on-the-Main. There is Bernhard Strigel's impressive portrait of Emperor Maximilian I, lent by the Vienna Museum, and Albrecht Dürer's portrait of Emperor Frederick III, painted by order of the Nuremberg City Council and reminding us of the fact that for many centuries the city of Nuremberg had the honor of having the imperial insignia in keeping, till after 1800 they were removed to Vienna. Most of them can be admired in excellent copies at Cologne.

The nucleus of the whole exhibition is the second hall containing the treasures contributed by the churches of the Rhineland. Nobody will enter this hall without involuntarily thinking of the "Rhineland." Whereas the early specimens of goldsmith's work are simple and massive in design, the later ones are largely in cast work, ornamented with enamel and precious stones. It is easy to see that the development of goldsmith's work followed the development from Romanesque to Gothic forms manifesting itself in the Cologne churches, and it is interesting to study this development in the 14 golden shrines entrusted to the exhibition by the Rhineland churches, mostly products of the

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The Lyme Art Show

Lyme, Conn., Aug. 10
Special Correspondence
A PREDOMINANCE of cattle, laurel and mist characterizes the twenty-fourth annual exhibition of the Lyme Art Association which opened in the society's gallery on Aug. 1 and will close on Sept. 7, making the longest display in the association's history.

The feature of the exhibit is unquestionably the strange metamorphosis which Guy Wiggins seems to have undergone almost overnight. Last season he was represented by a canvas called "Indian Summer," a landscape not dissimilar in subject to the landscapes which predominate in all Lyme shows and notable only for an excellence of workmanship above the average of the Lyme colony. But Mr. Wiggins' contributions to the current show are very different.

He has entered four canvases. One, a product of his recent trip into the west, is called "Montana Mountains." The other three are French subjects, "In Provence," "On the French Riviera," and "St. Paul du Var." The French canvases have a geometrical quality that indicates that Mr. Wiggins has been drinking deep at the well of the modernists. The color schemes are also bizarre, and of a decorative quality verging on the theatrical. As for the artist's former landscapes, there is nothing to suggest that these are relatives except the quality of the workmanship. In both manners Mr. Wiggins seems to know what he wants, and accomplishes his desires with dispatch.

"Montana Mountains"

The most striking of his four paintings is "Montana Mountains." This holds a conspicuous place and is favored with a great deal of comment and attention—much of it obviously unfavorable. This canvas represents a high, snow-capped and glacier-embosomed peak in the background as seen beyond a crater lake from which a frothy waterfall issues across a field of jumbled rock in the foreground. The peak is painted in lilac-grey, pink-white and white, and the mountain and trees of the middle-ground in a cold green. The painting has been styled "severe" and "cold" by those who object to Mr. Wiggins' artistic transformation. It is just that, and its coldness and severity are potent and tremendous. In company with the French paintings by Mr. Wiggins, it is one of the few imaginative works in the entire show.

William S. Robinson has long been partial to the painting of mountain laurel, and this year wins the Museum Purchase Prize for a painting in which a clump of profusely-flowered laurel is of principal interest. This same shrub figures in two other Robinson canvases and other artists have aided in keeping it blooming on the gallery walls. The preoccupation with half-seen landscapes veiled in mist is also noticeable.

The different styles of furniture in use in the Rhineland from early Gothic to early nineteenth century are shown in a series of small rooms adjoining the fifth hall. In the last hall plaster casts from a number of Rhineland towns as well as photos, engravings, and etchings of interesting places in the Rhineland are on show.

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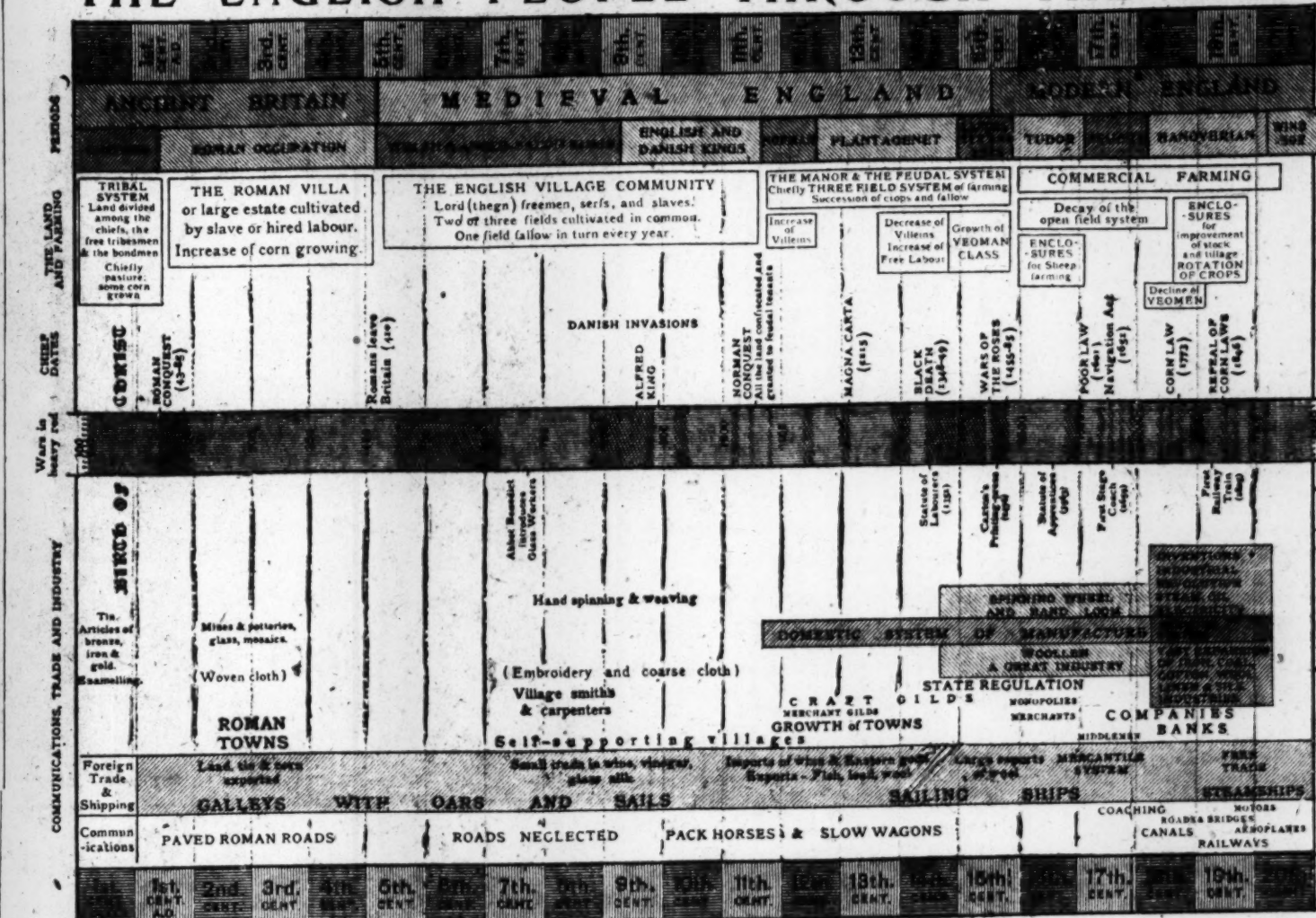
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EDUCATIONAL

NISBETS' HISTORY TIME-CHARTS

THE ENGLISH PEOPLE THROUGH THE AGES



History by Time-Chart and With Wider Horizons

London, Eng.
Special Correspondence
FORTY years ago two Cambridge undergraduates were spending their vacation in Belgium. It was the first time they had been abroad, and everything was new and fascinating. Most of all they were attracted by the old Flemish towns, their picturesque streets, their galleries and their public buildings. In the spacious council chamber of one stately Hotel de Ville they were shown portraits of old Spanish kings.
"But what have the Spanish kings to do with Flanders?" naively asked one of them. The guide looked astonished as well as the mightiest, but he gave them a few elementary lessons in European history. The ignorance was certainly lamentable, but it was thoroughly characteristic of the average Englishman of the day, of his complete indifference to the history of any country but his own.

How a Mother Taught Son to Tell the Truth

To the Editor of the Educational Page:
The Educational Page of June 22 was devoted to the subject of punishment. It brought to mind an experience I had with one of my children. In many homes he would have been punished for falsehood although he was not a liar. From his infancy I had been sure that his word was dependable and yet I had never heard him tell a distinct untruth. But there was always in his boyish eye that which said "I thought you did not know I should like to answer otherwise." This condition bothered me greatly. But year after year went by until he became about eight years of age. Then I realized that something must be done about it.
So I studied him and the problem for weeks and began to see that the word "truth" had no definite meaning for him. Then came his education in this respect. We began the study of accurate statement.
One day he came in saying the older brother had hit him. I called the other boy. "Yes," he said. "He got into a boat, and you had forbidden it. So I put him out. He hit me and I hit him back." This was the whole truth. He agreed to it. So we sat down with two separate slips of paper, one headed "This is a whole truth," the other "This is a half-truth." Under these headings he wrote the two conversations.
This was done when such occasions occurred and then we opened a trust account. It was a banking firm and he the depositor. When he had been especially trustworthy he was given credit. When he wanted some particular freedom or privilege he was told to go to his bank book and ascertain whether he had an amount of trust from which to draw.
Within a very short time his eyes and actions testified to the understanding of dependability and trustworthiness. He is now 12 years old and absolutely honest. May I add that if this method is to be followed the teacher must be "on the job" constantly.
I am desiring that some day I, or some other person may have the privilege of introducing a course of this sort into some school that all little folks may in time share with my little son the joys attendant upon an understanding of true statement.
Santa Monica, Calif.
P. S.—Later on we learned that truth is absolute, that "half-truth" is merely a convenient phrase.

country he started on a systematic study of foreign history, and when he became a teacher used his best efforts to get it introduced into the time-table of the various schools to which he was attached. His chief difficulty apart from the indifference, sometimes the hostility of the authorities, was to find a suitable textbook. There were practically none at the time except a few arid compilations of dates and isolated events. Since then there has been a complete and most necessary change.
In the elementary schools, as well as the secondary, the pupils are brought up on a generous diet of history, and are being trained to realize the place of their own country in the world, and to see it as a member of a great confraternity of nations. Very much remains to be done before the generality of the people are imbued with what I may call the historical sense, the conception of man's life on the globe as a sort of great river fed by innumerable tributaries from all quarters but still emphatically one. It is the unity of civilization that needs stressing.

In Advancing Wisdom
The pupil should be able to place any important event in its proper perspective and in its proper surroundings. Many people still find it difficult to realize that several mighty empires have risen and fallen before Julius Caesar landed on these inhospitable shores or that Crete was the center of a rich and important civilization which perished before the Israelites entered the promised land. The first person probably who realized this deficiency in the modern mind was the late Dr. Jonathan Huxtable, who in his interesting historical museum at Haslemere used what he called the "space-for-time principle." All round a long room he divided the wall into a series of equal compartments each representing the space of a thousand years. In each space, either affixed to the wall or resting in cases underneath were all sorts of material helps—pictures, photographs and, better still, actual objects belonging to the particular millennium. By this method, as he said, the eye of the observer helps to train and indeed, if I may so put it to stretch the mind.
For as man advances in knowledge and wisdom he learns more and more to throw his glance further and further backward, and to date with greater and greater accuracy the most important happenings in time. To the savage everything outside his

own brief life and experience is "alchuringa," the word used by the Australian natives to describe all things except the immediate present. The "long ago" is a vast and many no-caller educated people past events are often relegated to the nebulous "bygone days," that dim and unfathomable abyss in which are lumped together, almost as contemporaneous, King Alfred's burning of the cakes and the entombment of Tut-ankh-Amen.
Now to sharpen the mind's vision we need to push back the vague and to delimit more and more—to mark out the "long ago" in distinct compartments, to introduce measure and proportion into the void, so that when we read of any historical event we may not simply refer it to the vague and dreadful past but drop it securely into its own compartment to take its place among the other happenings of its own time.
Hitherto this method has been mainly confined to a few museums, textbooks, though they have realized the importance of a more accurate chronology, have not sufficiently employed the appeal to the eye. The eye is a more faithful witness than the ear, and especially for the young picture is a story quicker and more certain than the text. However, that approach can certainly not be cast against certain textbooks which we have lately received from Messrs. Nisbet belonging to a series entitled "The English People Through the Ages." In each book of the series a colored diagram holds an important place. It is separated vertically into "space-times" or "time-spaces" of greater or smaller extent, 20, 40, 60, 80, 100, according to the scope of history which the particular book takes as its province.

of war across the planet. It is not that the wars are treated with undue importance, but it is there—that deadly stain on the many-colored life of the past.
I wish the effect had been neutralized and the imagination of the reader sweetened a little by another hand below it. In dark blue carrying in golden letters the great names in art and literature—the poet, the thinker, the man of science who are really more important figures than the soldier and the sailor. There they would glitter like the stars in the nightly firmament pointing out the nobler course, the true path across the seas of time. It is true that the writers have not been left out, but their record should be at least as prominent as that of war. As the diagrams are now, the red strikes the eye irresistibly and too glaringly. There is, moreover, one grave defect in the series. Apparently there is no book and no time-chart dealing with world-history from the earliest times. The history will, therefore, even now be too angular, too constricted. Children, if their historical study is based on this series, will still be lost in "alchuringa."
But, on the whole, we can give nothing but commendation to the series and should like to see the books used widely in our elementary schools. But if they are to be of real service the teacher must realize that no textbooks, however cunningly planned, can do the work which the pupil like to see the teacher do. They can help and stimulate, and it is hoped, they will stimulate the pupil to make up diagrams of his own and use lavishly all the resources of his paint-box to illuminate for him the story of man on earth. It has been said that history is mainly a record of man's follies and crimes. But we of this generation may yet learn from it to leave a nobler record for those that come after us.

Civic Consciousness in the Kindergarten

Los Angeles, Calif.
Special Correspondence
HOW civic consciousness and community spirit are developed in kindergarten children and how they begin to take their places as citizens is manifested in an interesting way in the Estara School, one of the city schools in Los Angeles. That is, in the eyes of the public it is a city school. To the children who go there it is a veritable city—the City of Estara. And one of the unusual features of it is that kindergarten and first grade children assume their citizenship obligations along with children of the older grades.
The school has created a municipality for itself among the child citizens. It has a mayor, city councilmen, city clerk, chief of police, chief of fire, chief of sanitation and custodian of supplies. All of these officers are elected, each councilman being elected from one month only, in order to give as many as possible the experience of handling community problems.
Once a month there is a mass meeting of all citizens of the school and at this time the various groups present their problems or their constructive ideas to the assembly.
Electing a Deserving Councilman
The kindergarteners are, of course, the youngest citizens and the smallest, but not the least alert. They hold their monthly election of councilmen in the kindergarten room, sitting on the floor in a circle, so unobtrusively guided by the teachers that there is no consciousness of supervision on their part. And their first lesson in impersonality is given then and there. For instance—"Who will be our next councilman?" asks Teacher. "Johnny has been a very good councilman but he is not up so he can't serve any more. So whom shall we have in his place?" "Florence," a small girl pipes up. When asked why Florence should be councilman she replies, "Cause I like her."
And then, gently and pleasantly the teacher—and often the other children if they have been little citizens of this school for many weeks—explain that personal liking of one child doesn't qualify another for service and must not be made a basis for choosing those who serve. This idea is quite carefully unfolded, the children are encouraged to discuss qualifications, and it is brought out that the objective of the new councilman is not merely election to office but earning the opportunity to serve. And when one is finally chosen it is as a representative to serve the kindergarten community rather than as an exalted officer.

and going about its regular business. One class was studying spelling. The other class was doing solfège. "What shall I do when I order big eighth grade boys not to play ball in the front yard and they laugh at me?" While the faculty members present had difficulty in laughing at the quaint little councilman the children took it very seriously. "Mr. Mayor" (always an eighth grade pupil elected for one semester) explained that student officers requested, never ordered, and then the matter was discussed and two new councilmen were appointed to help the kindergarten representative keep that part of the yard free for the little folks' play thereafter. The little councilman left that meeting with two new councilmen in his thought, co-operation and no dictation makes for success in citizenship and the knowledge that he could speak in public even if the others were all older and bigger.
Scouter Parking Place
Another sample of the way the infant citizens tackle their community problems was shown when a first grade councilman took the floor and asked where he could park his scooter. The big boys wouldn't let him put it against the bicycle rack, said, and the janitor wouldn't let him use the basement. The thought appointed a committee to investigate the matter and finally had the bicycle racks moved so that a space behind them might be allowed the littlest citizens for parking their scooters and wagons. This first grade councilman learned, in handling this traffic problem, the value of community spirit applied to personal difficulties.
All of this participation develops responsibility and a sense of law and order, according to teachers of the school. If a teacher does not come to school the councilman of her room takes charge and sends another child to the office to report that the teacher is missing. Recently this happened in the fourth grade, and so long a time after 9:30 that the principal didn't get round to ask the emissary from the room what she wanted until after 9:30. When she learned that the fourth grade room had been without a teacher for so long a time she flew down the hall with the thought that she would have to bring order out of chaos. She opened the door and found the room orderly, quiet.

Divisions of the Charts
The spaces are also divided horizontally into different colored bands—each band being devoted to the evolution in pictorial representation of some particular feature—the political event, the social framework of the architecture, foreign events, notable personages, means of transport, etc., etc. And a sinister feature of our world-story—through every diagram in 1, I think, every book save one and there are more than a score of them—runs a crimson band, the blood-stained streak of war across the planet.
I wish the effect had been neutralized and the imagination of the reader sweetened a little by another hand below it. In dark blue carrying in golden letters the great names in art and literature—the poet, the thinker, the man of science who are really more important figures than the soldier and the sailor. There they would glitter like the stars in the nightly firmament pointing out the nobler course, the true path across the seas of time. It is true that the writers have not been left out, but their record should be at least as prominent as that of war. As the diagrams are now, the red strikes the eye irresistibly and too glaringly. There is, moreover, one grave defect in the series. Apparently there is no book and no time-chart dealing with world-history from the earliest times. The history will, therefore, even now be too angular, too constricted. Children, if their historical study is based on this series, will still be lost in "alchuringa."
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Passing from participation in public affairs in the kindergarten to the school at large, these tiny councilmen find enlarged experience, and because no limitations are placed on them by the general atmosphere of the school by rules and regulations, they meet them with amazing efficiency.
An illustration is cited in the case

of one five-year-old councilman who, in mass meeting, rose and inquired with all due solemnity, "What shall I do when I order big eighth grade boys not to play ball in the front yard and they laugh at me?" While the faculty members present had difficulty in laughing at the quaint little councilman the children took it very seriously. "Mr. Mayor" (always an eighth grade pupil elected for one semester) explained that student officers requested, never ordered, and then the matter was discussed and two new councilmen were appointed to help the kindergarten representative keep that part of the yard free for the little folks' play thereafter. The little councilman left that meeting with two new councilmen in his thought, co-operation and no dictation makes for success in citizenship and the knowledge that he could speak in public even if the others were all older and bigger.
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All of this participation develops responsibility and a sense of law and order, according to teachers of the school. If a teacher does not come to school the councilman of her room takes charge and sends another child to the office to report that the teacher is missing. Recently this happened in the fourth grade, and so long a time after 9:30 that the principal didn't get round to ask the emissary from the room what she wanted until after 9:30. When she learned that the fourth grade room had been without a teacher for so long a time she flew down the hall with the thought that she would have to bring order out of chaos. She opened the door and found the room orderly, quiet.

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ments which will be reported to the state president of the parent-teacher associations.

Courses in parent-teacher organization and leadership were given this spring at the University of Chattanooga and the University of Tennessee, at Knoxville. Mrs. Arthur C. Watkins, executive secretary of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, conducted the courses which were open to all desiring to attend without fee for any part of the work. The Chattanooga course lasted two days while the Knoxville program covered five days. Topics on which Mrs. Watkins addressed the sessions were: "National Plan of Organization," "Reasons for Local P. T. A.," "Programs," "Legitimate Fields for the Several Types of Associations or Committees and How They Function," "State and National Co-operating Agencies." Emphasizing the last topic, Mrs. Watkins pointed out the ever increasing need of the parent-teacher workers joining forces with other child welfare organizations and committees. The expert speakers and the vast amount of educational literature coming to the parent-teacher associations through this co-operation revealed to many workers opportunities before unknown. The same series of lectures, tried out at both places, the Chattanooga program being intensified to suit the time.

Parent-teacher training courses were scheduled to cover a large part of Oregon's territory this summer. The national field secretary, Miss Frances Hays, has been conducting institutes at centers which cover five distinct sections. The University of Oregon sponsors a course of one week at Portland, giving certificates to those who attend at least 12 hours during the week in addition to completing the minimum amount of reading required. The State Normal School supports the course at Monmouth where regular credits are given. The Oregon branch of the Congress of Parents and Teachers finances its intensive courses at other centers. Students and parent-teacher members join in the classes, which gives opportunity for mutual intelligence of the aims and purposes as well as of the mechanics of the movement.

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THE HOME FORUM

George W. Cable's Art

IN THIS age of the short story, how refreshing to turn from even the best of 1924 or 1925, as the case may be, for a few hours with that rare product of an earlier age and master artist—Old Creole Days. As one might pass from billboards to a classic fable or Grecian urn, so does one pass from architectural hybrids to the matchless beauty and symmetry of "Belles Demoiselles" plantation house and a world in keeping.

Here, one must believe, is the short story in that state of perfection, on that plane of excellence, which best bespeaks its place among the fine arts; the short story with form and mood and style thoroughly consistent and original. Here, too, is food for thought, dear amateurs. Much is here taught of the basic rules of composition, which neither architect, sculptor, painter, musician, poet, nor story-teller disregards with impunity. The discriminating student can find herein a master who is pure artist, an instructor whose precepts are as inspiring and invaluable as they are patent.

Analysis reveals a profound regard for unity, the unity of effect or impression professed by Poe in his Philosophy of Composition and embodied in The Raven. That each exquisitely haunting little story had its beginning at the end, "where all works of art should begin," is not difficult to conjecture. In so finished a product all must have been planned. Madame Delphine in her last revelations, Madame Delicieux's strategy that conquered the old General's prejudice for his son, Posson Jones's recovery of his faithfully mourned and honestly prayed-for Smyrna fund, Kookoo's discovery of "Sieur George's" wealth of lottery tickets, the strange procession from the house of Jean-ah Poquelein—must these not have been the seeds from which the stories sprang, the beginnings which were also the endings?

They might indeed. Nor are the successive steps in selection and organization, the scrupulous suppression of turn of phrase, the phrase, which makes and marks the masterpiece, beyond the careful student's surmising. The whys and wherefores of each scene respond to insistent questioning. Simply, swiftly, skillfully, the story moves to their appointed conclusion. There is balance and proportion, there is suspense and contrast, and in description, narration, characterization and dialogue, that rare and delicate quantity which for want of a fitting word might be termed just-enough-ness.

Trivia, besetting particularly—how free are Cable's stories from these. In his settings the details are reduced to a minimum in number and raised to a maximum in significance. Where multiplicity might have marked the path of least resistance and "door-scrappers" have flourished are those charming pictures of places

called veritable pastels by no less a one than Lafcadio Hearn himself.

For a study of finesse in description it is well worth while to compare the work of these two writers who at different periods and with differing styles dealt with the same subjects. In other words, to turn from Madame Delphine's residence, the smithy of the Brothers Lafitte, the dwelling of Pere Jerome, the Cafe des Exiles, the house of "Sieur George, Congo Square, and other landmarks as they appear in Old Creole Days to Hearn's description of them in a magazine article entitled "The Scenes of Cable's Romances." With all due respect for the latter, it can but be acknowledged that his powers fall somewhat short of equality.

Thus Cable depicts the house of "Sieur George": "In the heart of New Orleans stands a large four-story brick building, that has stood so far about three-quarters of a century. Its rooms are rented to a class of persons occupying the shabby, for lack of activity to find better and cheaper quarters elsewhere. With its gray stucco peeling off in broad patches, it has a solemn look of gentility in rags, and stands, or, as it were, hangs, about the corner of two ancient streets, like a faded fool who pretends to be looking for employment."

Thus Hearn: "But when the curious pilgrim reaches the corner of Royal and St. Peter streets, he finds himself confronted by an edifice whose oddity and massiveness compel special examination—a four-story brick tenement house with square windows having singular balconies, the iron-work of which is wrought into scrolls and initials. Unlike any other building in the quarter its form is that of an irregular pentagon, the smallest side of which looks down Royal and up St. Peter street at once and commands, through its windows, in a single view, three street angles. This is the house where 'Sieur George' so long dwelt."

The first, having his story as a primary motive, was wise enough to sacrifice details for effect, stated description for suggestion, as have the truly skilled raconteurs since the days of Homer; the second, dealing with pure description, barely escapes confusion with his multiplicity of details. One does not imply, however, that Hearn was less skillful in the realm of action, where a classic repression characterizes his simplest tales.

But returning to Cable, one needs must notice also the art with which he portrays his characters, an art so perfect as to be reminiscent of Homer and Vergil. Of Madame Delicieux, who "never looked so like her sweet name, as when she seated her prettiest lady adorns close around her, and got them all laughing," he writes no direct description but instead devotes several paragraphs to the impressions afforded by her gracious presence at the balls, or on the balconies of the Rue Royale. He presents her always as she appeared to this one or to that, making her beauty and charm a vague but overpowering feature.

Does not this recall the elders' talk of Helen at the Skalan gate? "The little maidens whom poor parents had doomed to sit upon street door-sills and nurse their infant brothers have a game of 'choosing' the beautiful ladies who sweep by along the pavement; but in Rue Royale there was no choosing; every little damsel must own Madame Delicieux or nobody, and that richly adorned and regal favorite of old General Villavicencio came along they would lift their big, bold eyes away up to her face and pour forth their admiration in a universal 'Ah-h-h-h!'"

Most skillfully is the descriptive blended with the narrative, in which again one finds a conspicuous absence of details, door-scrappers, impediments of any kind. Superfluous sentences, phrases, words even, there are not. The stories move with a lightness and grace as of wings from beginning to close. There is a sense of mystery present in them all—the pathetic, the humorous, the dramatic. Yet never overworked, never enmeshed to the point of tedium, the reader is told just what he needs in order to see, no more, no less.

He hears, with the little barefoot nurse-girls, the interesting quarrel between Posson Jones and Mr. Jools; he sees, with the peeping children, its dramatic conclusion; he discovers, with little White, the secret of Jean-ah Poquelein's old plantation house and likewise cries, "Oh, oh! I see, I understand!" while shutting his eyes in his hands, he ventures, with Madame Delphine, to ascertain that the shoes of Pere Jerome's visitor are of white duck. Whatever else is necessary for the story's sake is subtly revealed to him, the superfluous studiously repressed.

As for dialogue, much might be said of the weight of grace and courtliness carried by the Creole patois in the stories, much that is better illustrated by a few examples: "Yass, de 'ouse is in'abit; 'tis live in."

"Baptiste is a beautiful to take care of somebody."

"You are the so fighting and most riligious man as I never saw."

"Strit can't pass dare. Strit can't pass at me 'ouse."

"Yass! Belles Demoiselles is more wort' dan tree black like dis one. I pass dare since two weeks. Oh, pritty Belles Demoiselles! De cane as wave in de wind, de garden smell like a bouquet, de white-cap was jump up and down on de river; seven belles demoiselles was ridin' on horses. 'Pritty, pritty, pritty!' says old Charlie. Ah! Monsieur le pere, 'ow 'appy, 'appy, 'appy!'"

In the Cañon

Intent the conscious mountains stood,
The friendly blossoms nodded,
As through the cañon's lonely wood
We two in silence plodded.
A something owned our presence good;

The very breeze that stirred our hair
Whispered a gentle greeting;
A grand, free courtesy was there,
A welcome from the summit bare
Down to the brook's entreating.

Stray warblers in the branches dark
Sbbit through the leafy passes;
While the long note of meadow-lark
Rose from the neighboring
grasses;

The yellow lupines, spark on spark,
From the more open woodland
way,
Flashed through the sunlight faintly;
A wind-blown little flower, once
ray.

Looked up between its petals gray
And smiled a message saintly. . . .
The hours went loitering to the West,
The shadows lengthened slowly;
The radiant snow on mountain-crest
Made all the distance holy.

Near by, the earth lay full of rest,
The sleepy foot-hills, one by one,
Dimpled their way to twilight;
And ere the perfect day was done
There came long gleams of tinted
sun.

Through heaven's crimson skylight,
Slowly crept on the listening night,
The sinking moon shone pale and
slender;

We hailed the cotton-woods, in sight,
The home-roof gleaming near and
tender,
Guiding our quickened steps aright.
Soon darkened all the mighty hills,
The gods were sitting there in
shadow;

Lulled were the noisy woodland
rills,
Silent the silvery woodland
trills.

'Twas starlight over Colorado.
—Mary Mapes Dodge.

The Story of the Mountain Stream

Almost all of the smaller mountain lakes—and they grow smaller as the altitude increases until they become known, poetically or romantically, as "lakes of the sky" and "mirrors of the cloud"—have outlets in some little stream that goes dashing down a mountain side to join a mountain brook. At first the brook is a very modest little stream, has shallow banks, winds under huge rocks, stops in little pools, or falls gracefully over some ledge of rock into a basin where bubbles come and go and small trout lie hid and the sunlight flickers on the falling water. Almost always these little brooks, at some point in their winding, will cross an open meadow where daisies and buttercups are standing in clumps, and columbines, perhaps, are swinging and swaying over the hurrying water, and yellow-and-blue beds of low-lying, nameless flowers are woven in the thick green grass. Very lovely and pure are these brookside with their flowers. They are nature's precious tapestries, and not even the dazzling snows and sunset hues of the high peaks above them can dull their color or dwarf their delicate beauty.

After passing the meadows and more noisy, plunging and leaping over huge boulders, down steps and terraces, running swiftly and majestically, flashing brightly in spots of sunlight—a glittering thread . . . on the dark mountain side, a voice in the silent forest. What enchantment in the murmur of that water! The waves of the sea, shore will beat . . . a tragic monotone . . . but the mountain stream gurgles, bubbles, and tinkles with suggestions of fairy bells in Elfand. It is joyous, fanciful, entrancing—use of the vista to present space and depth of distance. The figures, unmistakably fluid, stand out sharply against the high lights of the painting. There, in the quaint court, a little girl, clinging to the hand of her nurse, makes her way to where her mother is standing in the vestibule waiting for the master of the house to return.



Court of a Dutch House. From a Painting by Pieter De Hoogh

SOMETHING of a happy com-
moner was Pieter De Hoogh,
the Dutch genre painter of the
seventeenth century. The simple
scenes of his native villages ap-
pealed to him strongly and he
painted pictures of Delft and Leyden
houses with astonishing skill, pic-
tures that rivaled the brilliant work
of Jan Vermeer. No tiniest detail
was too insignificant for this some-
what methodical Dutch artist to give
it careful consideration. His can-
vases are invariably finished and ex-
quisite work. If atmosphere is some-
times sacrificed for mere correctness
of detail, there remains a delightful
charm about the typically Dutch
scenes that delights the observer.
Few painters have handled high light-
ing effects so daringly as has De
Hoogh.

Until his work suddenly became
popular he contented himself with
the rich interiors or the simple vil-
lage scenes that had brought him
success and recognition, but when so-
ciety suddenly lionized and pampered
him he attempted to paint portraits,
and the individual touch that had
been his chief distinction failed to
find expression in this new field of
art.

The most interesting examples of
his work are in England and the
United States.
"The Court of a Dutch House" is
typical of the best of De Hoogh's
work. He frequently employed the
use of the vista to present space and
depth of distance. The figures, un-
mistakably fluid, stand out sharply
against the high lights of the paint-
ing. There, in the quaint court, a
little girl, clinging to the hand of
her nurse, makes her way to where
her mother is standing in the
vestibule waiting for the master of
the house to return.

Cloth of Gold

You ask me if by rule or no
Our many-colored songs are
wrought?—
Upon the cunning loom of
thought,

We weave our fancies so and so.
The busy shuttle comes and goes
Across the rhymes, and deftly
weaves

A tissue out of autumn leaves,
With here a thistle, there a rose.
With art and patience thus is made
The poet's perfect Cloth of Gold:
When woven so, nor moth nor
mould

Nor time can make its colors fade.
—Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

Reverie

Often I shall long to go
Where the water buffalo
Resting quiet stands beside
Fresh sown rice fields wet and wide.

There below the hill-side sleep
Fields of water, banks that keep
Blades of green that soon will spring
Through the water glistening.

Fields of green, no tender hue
Ever lay beneath the blue,
Till the stealing months will bring
Colour of the oriole's wing.

Virgin forests, range on range
Never with the seasons change,
Only rice fields' golden grain
Comes and goes, and springs again.

In my dreams they come and go
Quiet great black buffalo,
Water-fields, rice crops that spring
Through that water glistening.

—Ella Guillemand, in The Spectator.

"Il restaure mon âme"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page.

IL POURRA se faire parfois, dans
nos expériences de l'existence
humaine, que nous en arrivions
à un point où les épreuves et les
lutes semblent trop pénibles à sup-
porter. Ceux dont la tâche dans les
affaires de ce monde entraîne à une
lute contre des soi-disant forces
puissantes du mal, pourrout quel-
quefois se sentir presque accablés par
un sentiment de découragement, qui
menace de leur ôter toute confiance
au bien. Il y a pour ceux-là la pro-
messe de la guérison dans l'assu-
rance reconfortante du Palamiste, qui
nous révèle la tendre sollicitude du
berger qu'est cet Amour qui restaure
l'âme.

Cette restauration spirituelle est un
fait qui est avéré et à la portée de
chacun, selon l'expérience de tous
ceux qui se sont tournés des sug-
gestions de l'insuccès, de la faiblesse,
du découragement, et qui ont hum-
blement cherché du secours dans le
royaume de l'Esprit, Dieu. Il suffit
d'ouvrir la Bible pour y découvrir de
nombreux exemples de restauration
spirituelle, qui s'effectuèrent lorsque
les prophètes et les voyants de jadis
logèrent les anges de la présence de
Dieu, et qu'en ce faisant ils rempor-
tèrent la victoire sur le mal.

Jacob lutta pendant la longue nuit
avec ses doutes et ses craintes, mais
au lever de l'aurore il entendit ce
chant angélique de victoire: "Tu as
lutté avec Dieu et avec les hommes,
et tu es vaincu." Et à travers de
grandes tribulations Job acquit un
sens de vie encore plus élevé que
celui qu'il avait eu lorsqu'il subit la
perte de ses biens matériels et que la
souffrance l'envahit; de sorte qu'il
put dire avec une plus grande com-
préhension spirituelle: "Mes oreilles
avaient entendu parler de toi; Mais,
maintenant, mon cœur t'a vu." Jésus
fut tenté dans le désert du sens ma-
tériel de douter de la réalité de
l'Esprit, mais il réprimanda le tenta-
teur, et il se mit à le servir.
Honteux et saisi d'une grande frayeur,
l'apôtre Pierre trahit son Maître, mais
à l'aurore son sens spirituel vivifié
vit, sur les bords de la mer de Galilée,
le Christ ressuscité, et là, il recut
humblement l'onction de son Maître
bien-aimé de palme ses lèvres.
Chacun de nous pourra ressentir
cette restauration spirituelle de son
espérance, de sa foi et de sa vie, s'il
veut avec persistance se détourner
de l'évidence des sens matériels et le
reconnaître comme véritables que les
faits spirituels de l'existence, qui sont
toujours présents et toujours vrais.
Ce qui revient à dire que nous devons
apprendre à penser spirituellement.
Si nous entretenons des pensées de
crainte, de propre considération, de
ressentiment, de découragement et
d'échec, nous demeurons dans le sens
matériel. Notre sens spirituel de
la vie est restauré par un mode de
penser juste, par une compréhension
spirituelle.

À la page 58 de *Retrospection and
Introspection*, Mrs. Eddy dit: "Pour
notre Maître la vie n'était pas unique-
ment un sentiment d'existence, mais
en même temps un sens de pouvoir,
qui subjugait la matière et mettait
l'immortalité en lumière, de sorte que
les foules furent frappées de son en-
seignement; car il les enseignait
comme ayant autorité, et non pas
comme leurs scribes."
La Bible renferme encore une autre
promesse affectueuse qui est celle-ci:

The Messenger

Beet! tell me whence do you come?
Ten fields away, twenty perhaps,
Have heard your hum.

If you are from the north, you may
Have passed my mother's roof of
straw
Upon your way.

If you came from the south, you
should
Have seen another cottage just
inside the wood.

And should you go back that way,
please
Carry a message to the house
Among the trees.

Say—I will wait her at the rock
Beside the stream, this very night
At eight o'clock.

And ask your queen when you get
home
To send my queen the present of
A honey-comb.

—James Stephens, in "Songs From
the Clay."

"He restoreth my soul"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOMETIMES in the experiences
of human life we may come to a
place where its trials and strug-
gles seem too grievous to be borne.
Those whose part in the world's
work involves a struggle against
seemingly powerful forces of evil
may sometimes feel almost over-
whelmed by a sense of discourag-
ement, which threatens to take away
their trust and confidence in good.
To such as these there is promise of
healing in the comforting assurance
of the Psalmist, who reveals to us
the tender shepherding of that Love
which restoreth the soul.

That this spiritual restoration is an
actual, available fact is proved in the
experience of all who have turned
away from the suggestions of failure
and weakness and discouragement,
and who have humbly sought for re-
lief in the realm of Spirit, God. We
have only to turn to the Bible to find
there numerous instances of the
spiritual restoration which took place
when the prophets and seers of old
entertained the angels of God's pres-
ence, and thereby gained a victory
over evil.

Jacob wrestled through the long
night with his doubts and fears, but
in the morning light he heard the
angel song of victory: "As a prince
hast thou power with God and with
men, and hast prevailed." And Job
through much tribulation gained a
yet higher sense of life than he had
had when the waves of material loss
and suffering swept over him; so that
he was able to say with increased
spiritual understanding: "I have
heard of thee by the hearing of the
ear; but now mine eye seeth thee."

Jesus was tempted in the wilderness
of material sense to doubt the reality
of Spirit; but he rebuked the tempter,
and "behold, angels came and minis-
tered unto him." Peter, ashamed and
panic-stricken, betrayed his Master;
but in the morning light he heard the
angel song of victory: "Thou hast
loved me, and I have loved thee, and
thou hast been faithful unto death, and
thou shalt receive the crown of life."

We may all experience this spiritual
restoration of our hope, our faith,
our joy, if we will persistently turn
away from the evidence of the ma-
terial senses and acknowledge as true
only the spiritual facts of existence,
which are always present and al-
ways true. That is, we must learn to
think spiritually. If we are thinking
thoughts of fear, self-pity, resent-
ment, discouragement, and failure,
we are dwelling in material sense.
Our spiritual sense of life is restored

by right thinking, by spiritual under-
standing.

Mrs. Eddy says in "Retrospection
and Introspection" (p. 58): "With our
Master, life was not merely a sense
of existence, but an accompanying
sense of power that subdued matter
and brought to light immortality, in-
asmuch that the people were aston-
ished at his doctrine: for he taught
them as one having authority, and
not as the scribes."

Another loving promise in the
Bible is, "He shall give his angels
charge over thee, to keep thee in all
thy ways." In "Science and Health
with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 581)
Mrs. Eddy defines "angels" as "God's
thoughts passing to man; spiritual
intuitions, pure and perfect; the in-
spiration of goodness, purity, and
immortality, counteracting all evil,
sensuality, and mortality." These
angels of God's presence, these "spir-
itual intuitions," are always present
to heal and to bless, to restore our
faith and hope, if we will keep our
thoughts and our hearts open for
them. We cannot discern them if we
are blinded by materiality. We must
look beyond the pain and the suffer-
ing which seem so real to material
sense, to the spiritual facts about
God and man, which are ever present,
because God is ever present. Not
only must we believe in these facts,
but we must understand them and
have faith in them, that they may
restore us and make us whole.

When hard beset by the trials and
difficulties of mortal existence, all
may find comfort in the spiritual fact
of God's ever-presence and His will-
ingness to restore and heal. These
angels of His presence will come and
minister to every childlike and re-
ceptive heart that is hungering and
thirsting for righteousness.

Let us resolve not to miss this
glorious vision of spiritual reality.
Let us resolve to keep our hearts and
our thoughts open for the angel mes-
sage. Then through awakened spiri-
tual sense we shall see through the
mist of materiality which blinds the
vision; we shall be led in the paths
of righteousness; and we shall find
the solution of our most difficult
problems. When after much trial of
our faith we experience this spiri-
tual quickening and our spiritual vigor
is restored, we shall understand in some
measure the promise of Jeremiah,
"Their soul shall be as a watered
garden; and they shall not sorrow
any more at all."

(In another column will be found a trans-
lation of this article into French.)

The Hill of Heaven

(Translation of a Maori name in
New Zealand.)

Upon the Hill of Heaven, all the day
Was blue and golden, and harmo-
nious:
We looked down on the valley as we
lay.

Though worldly joys had now all
ceased for us!
What though the shining river in
the sun

Would through the green a sil-
ver symphony?
For we upon Olympia had our
throne.

And joyously, eight goddesses were
we!
Maude Mary Cock.

Two Climates

In north central Minnesota a
"height of land" separates the south-
ern part of the State from a vast
northern region which belongs, geo-
graphically, to the Arctic. The rivers
begin to flow north, and there is no
mistaking the fact that some, at
least, of the Arctic air currents
twist south to the divide.

In June the observant traveler
who sets out from southern Minne-
sota and rides through fields gay
with a typical midsummer carpet of
wild bloom, will find by the time he
has traveled one hundred and fifty
miles that he is passing, not June
flowers, but the wild blossoms that
had ventured out a month and even
five or six weeks earlier in the
southern two-thirds of the Common-
wealth. The marsh marigold, always
one of the first blossoms to an-
nounce the departure of frost, erects
its golden cups in mid or late April
in southern Minnesota counties. In
June one leaves wild lupin and
hedge roses at one end of a three
or four hours' journey and finds
himself back among April cowslips
and May violets at the end of
the run.

This alone would not be so re-
markable were it not for the fact
that a month and a half later the
changes are partially reversed.
Leaving southern Minnesota late in
July, when the goldenrod of that
district has hardly dared herald the
approach of autumn, he finds as he
fares north that the plant life
frankly announces that the northern
season is shorter on both ends. Just
as the marsh marigolds bloom later
and late than they do below the divide,
so typical fall blooms, goldenrod, wild
asters and gentian, open sooner as
summer advances.

The theory of the early days, that
the dense pine forests "held in the
cold" and accounted for the late
spring and early falls of northern
Minnesota, has had to go into the
discard now that most of the forests
have been cut, and there is approxi-
mately as much sunshine north of
the divide as there is to the south.
The State simply has two different
climates, on the one hand that of
Iowa, and on the other the climate
of Ontario and Manitoba.

It is a fortunate thing for south-
ern Minnesota that during the weeks
of early fall, especially September,
when the corn is ripening, the pre-
vailing winds are from southerly
points. For several weeks then the
accumulated warmth of the mid-con-
tinent seems to flow north in a

steady stream, as if defying the polar
blasts to start their winter pranks.
Then, slowly, the Arctic frosts pre-
vail, and presently come the season
when roses, marsh marigolds, asters
and maize are memories, until a new
spring solstice stirs the growth of a
new year.

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MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily
Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays
and holidays, by The Christian
Science Publishing Society, 107 Fair-
mount Street, Boston, Mass. Sub-
scription price, payable in advance,
postpaid to all countries: One year,
\$5.00; six months, \$2.75; three
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Published by
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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Monitor
Christian Science Retrospection
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| | | | | |
|--------------------|------|------|-------------------------|-----|
| nda Cop 6s '53 | 100% | 100% | U S Rubber 5s '47 | 85 |
| nda Cop 7s '58 | 102 | 101% | U S Rubber 7 1/2s '30 | 100 |
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|-----------------|--------|---------|------------------------|------------|----|
| T&SF an 4s | 89 1/2 | 89 | Va-C C 7 1/2s with war | 37 1/2 | 75 |
| T&SF gen 4s | 93 1/2 | 93 1/2 | Va-C C ct 7s ata pp | 91 | 91 |
| Refining deb 5s | 37 | 102 1/2 | Va Ry 5s | 62 | 91 |
| In Loco 5s | 40 | 102 1/2 | Wabash 2d 5s | 33 | 91 |
| 1st 4s | 48 | 87 1/2 | Wabash 3 1/2s | 75 | 91 |
| rfg 5s | 95 | 90 1/2 | Warner | Sug rfg 7s | 39 |
| 1st 5s ct | 48 | 100 1/2 | Warner Sug | rfg 7s | 41 |
| 5s | 29 | 103 1/2 | | | 92 |

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| Steel Ewn div | 963½ | 965½ |
| Is Tot C'dn '59 | 71 | 71 |
| Steel rfg 58 '58 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Steel c'n 51 58 '55 | 86 | 85½ |
| Steel c'n 51 58 '55 | 86 | 85½ |
| Steel c'n 58 A 48 | 92½ | 92½ |
| Cons Mills 61 48 | 93¾ | 95 |
| Hill Steel 58 '42 | 100½ | 100 |
| Steel Bldg 58 '42 | 99 | 99 |
| Un El steel 58 '42 | 84½ | 84½ |
| Trm Bldg 58 '60 | 93¼ | 93¼ |
| Caffie d'f 48 | 79½ | 79½ |
| Western Maryland 48 '52 | 61 | 61 |
| Western Un col 48 '58 | 38 | 38 |
| Weebush El 48 '58 | 94 | 94 |
| Wheel & L Erie c'n 48 '49 | 71 | 71 |
| Wilson & Co Trn 68 '41 | 91 | 91 |
| Winch R Arms 74 '41 | 101 | 101 |
| Wis Cen gen 48 '45 | 94 | 94 |
| Youngtown S & T 68 '43 | 100 | 100 |

FOREIGN BONDS

(Quotations to 1:10 p. M.)

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| Argentina Gov. 65 '59 | 100 | 100 |
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| P M&O deb 58 | 9572 | | Can (Dom) 51gs 29 | 165 |
| Hr A & E in 58 | 80 | 1025 | Chile (Rep) 78 42 | 101 |
| C M&E 58 63 | 9073 | | Chile (Rep) 84 41 | 101 |
| A 58 63 | 9074 | | China 51gs 29 | 165 |
| Alton 21gs et dpo 49 | 494 | | Con Pwr Jap 78 44 | 90 |
| East 11 58 51 | | 1027 | Cop'n (City) 51gs 44 | 88 |
| W India 48 52 | 7873 | | Cuba (Rep) 84 B | 101 |
| W India 58 62 | 984 | | Danish Mun 8 F 46 | 110 |
| Copper col 68 92 | 984 | | Denmark (King) 68 42 | 102 |
| E 58 63 | 1011 | | Denmark (King) | 102 |
| & Elec 58 56 | 1017 | | Dutch E 1 51gs (Nov) 54 | 105 |
| C&S&L rfg 58 D 63 | 9274 | | | |

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| ch San A 1st 58 | 1001 | 1001 | San Paulo (State) 88 | 50 | 99 |
| ch 1st 61 47 | 105 | 105 | Saxon Pub Wks 78 | 45 | 91 |
| Northern 58 | 73 | 1001 | Seine (Dept) 75 | 42 | 88 |
| Northern 58 | 73 | 1001 | Serbia Ctr 80 | 50 | 85 |
| Northern 78 | 36 | 1001 | Sweden (King) 58 | 54 | 101 |
| Mobile & N 52 58 | 50 | 101 | Swiss Confed 58 | 40 | 115 |
| A Elec 55 | 92 | 941 | Swiss Gov 51 28 | 48 | 102 |
| Yucoc of 65 | 32 | 1001 | U K Gt Br & I 58 | 50 | 118 |
| Man adj in 58 | 57 | 73 1/4 | Urc 53 | 48 | 97 |
| Man rfg 58 | 57 | 90 | Zurich (City) 88 | 46 | 108 |
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| Share 514 1/2 | 53 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 |
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| VTel 1/4 | 200 | 100 | 100 |
| Share & Elec rfg | 55 | 52 | 95 1/2 |
| Sug Int 1/4 | 42 | 100 | 100 1/2 |
| Ry com 45 | 50 | 95 | 95 |
| Steel 6 1/2 | 40 | 95 1/2 | 95 |
| Steel 6 1/2 | 38 | 91 1/2 | 91 |
| Steel 6 1/2 | 31 | 81 | 81 |
| Ry & L 1/4 | 53 | 100 | 100 |
| LT 4 1/2 | 48 | 95 | 95 |
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| LT 4 1/2 | 37 | 91 1/2 | 91 |
| LT 4 1/2 | 31 | 81 | 81 |

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| gen 4s '75 | 64% | 64% |
| rgf 5s '85 | 87% | 87% |
| 6s D '49 | 100% | 100% |
| et 6s | 100% | 100% |
| Power 5s '85 | 101% | 101% |
| Tram col 5s '41 | 96% | 96% |
| Co list 41s '39 | 87% | 87% |
| Tube 5s '82 | 101 | 101 |
| M 3s B '34 | 94% | 94% |
| T 5s '52 | 100% | 100% |

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| S F T dc 6s '55 | 921 ¹ / ₂ | 921 ¹ / ₂ | mitted customs authorities and |
| S F T dc 6s '56 | 921 ¹ / ₂ | 941 ¹ / ₂ | refined to the Bankers Trust |
| W on 4s '32 | 891 ¹ / ₂ | 891 ¹ / ₂ | of New York. The figure repre- |
| W 1st 5s '52 | 87 | 86 ¹ / ₂ | decrease of 56,224,000 francs for |
| Pub Ser 6s '52 | 111 ¹ / ₂ | 101 ¹ / ₂ | favorable balance for May. |
| L Rfg 4s '58 | 71 ¹ / ₂ | 71 ¹ / ₂ | |
| L Rfg 4s '57 | 81 ¹ / ₂ | 81 ¹ / ₂ | |
| L on 6s '48 | 94 | 93 ¹ / ₂ | |
| P Rfg 6 ¹ / ₂ s '42 | 106 ¹ / ₂ | 106 ¹ / ₂ | |
| S F P Pow 5s '49 | 90s | 90s | |
| Cn O 6s | 107 | 106 ¹ / ₂ | |

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| Ae 7 1/2 38 '55..... | 87 1/2 | 87 1/2 |
| B 8 3/4 38..... | 79 1/2 | 79 |
| Cen 8 3/4 38..... | 79 1/2 | 79 |
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Operating at near normal capacity, almost

Operating at near normal capacity, almost

OREGON LUMBER MILLS AND LOG CAMPS SPEED UP

Several Big Concerns Resume Operations, Others Increase Output

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 13 (Special Correspondence)—In response to a demand for lumber, reflected in a demand for raw material, two important logging concerns that have been idle since July 4 started operations. They are the Big Creek Logging Company, near Knappton, and the Benson Timber Company, in the Clatskanie district. The result will be a considerable increase in employment as well as in timber production.

Numerous mills and logging camps that have been inactive in Oregon and Washington have resumed or are about to resume work because the opinion prevails that the time for greater production in the industry is at hand. Cutting of lumber by the sawmills of the Columbia River district continued during July at about the pace of June, according to reports, although logging showed a seasonal decrease.

Extensive mill operations, which center in Centralia, Wash., will hit a normal level about September, it is reported, and the same will hold good for many other of the firm manufacturing centers, it is thought. At Bend, Ore., in the pine district, the Brooks-Scanlon Lumber Company has adopted a three-shift schedule for the first time since 1923. Operations in the pine districts are virtually at their peak for the year, as is normally the case.

In the local field of firm manufacturing, the Inman-Pulaski mill put two mills out of commission here, the West Oregon and the Beaver-Linton.

The West Oregon mill hopes to have its plant rebuilt and plans to resume operation in about three months.

Down the Columbia, the immense Long-Bell mill at Longview, Wash., is running two shifts and so also is the Westport mill. About seven others are running one shift and the Beaver mill at Prescott is not operating.

GANDHI DISCUSSES ANGLO-INDIAN CASE

Englishmen Born in India He Regards as Brothers

BOMBAY, July 14 (Special Correspondence)—In an interview which Dr. H. More recently had with Mahatma Gandhi, on the position which Anglo-Indians should occupy when India gained Home Rule, it was pointed out to the Mahatma that, as things stood at present, the Anglo-Indians were well represented in the political arena, having their representatives in the different legislatures in the country. It was further pointed out, however, that as far as the bulk of the community was concerned, there was little or no voice.

Mr. Gandhi said that in any scheme which could be outlined for the welfare of India, the Anglo-Indian community, as a powerful minority, must find a rightful place. In fact, he said, much as he deplored the spirit of animosity that existed between the Hindus and Muhammadans, who at every attempt at reconciliation demanded each in their turn their pound of flesh, he imagined that, if the Anglo-Indians came in willingly to join in the great scheme of unity, they would prove most helpful in bringing about a fusion of the great communities. He thought Anglo-Indians born and bred in India, had a great mission to perform.

Mahatma Gandhi was in perfect agreement with C. R. Das in the inclusion of Anglo-Indians and Europeans in the latter's scheme of Swaraj. Anglo-Indians were Indians and had to live and make their home in the land of India whatever might happen. The Mahatma looked upon an Anglo-Saxon as his brother.

Dr. More was pointed to the extreme poverty of the Anglo-Indians and asked how Mr. Gandhi felt this distress could be remedied.

"I have one answer," replied Mahatma Gandhi, with a smile, "spin and wear Khaddar. Apart from the moral lesson it imparts, it makes a common position for the Viceroy and the peasant. When a man spins he feels he has something in common with the spinning Indian peasants. It is only when we feel in common and work in common that we can realize the real lot of the millions of India."

FARM MACHINERY IS DEMANDED BY INDIA

Modern Tools Have Raised Standard of Farming

BOMBAY, July 10 (Special Correspondence)—D. Clouston, agricultural adviser to the Government of India, in his review of agricultural operations in India, just published, devotes one entire chapter to agricultural engineering. He points out that the introduction of improved tillage implements from the West has done much to raise the standard of farming in this country.

The efficacy of many of these implements is due to their having been designed by trained engineers, working in collaboration with agricultural experts in India. Last year no less than 20,000 ploughs, 700 cane mills, 6000 fodder cutters, 500 hoes, 2000 other implements, and 9000 spare parts were sold through departmental agency alone, and these represent only a small fraction of the total number sold.

India still has small, moving machines, fodder cutters, threshers, winnowing machines, and cane mills designed to meet the varying needs of the different parts of the country, and the very low purchasing power

STEEL CITIES SEEK CANAL

Lake Erie to Ohio River Project Would Cut Freight Costs in Half

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Aug. 13 (Special Correspondence)—Civic and industrial representatives from the region lying between Pittsburgh, on the Ohio River, and Ashtabula, on Lake Erie, will appear early this fall before the War Department's board of rivers and harbors to urge approval of a large canal, which, according to those interested, is the largest pending development in this territory. No date nor place for the hearing has been set, but the board has given assurance that a hearing will be had, according to W. J. Williams, chairman of the canal committee of the Youngstown Chamber of Commerce.

The proposed canal, which would affect a population of 3,500,000 and would provide an all-water route between the Allegheny Mountains and the rich deposits of iron ore in the Lake Superior region, would be 100 miles long. It would cut through the industrial community northwest of Pittsburgh, between Beaver, Pa., on the northernmost point of the Ohio River, and Niles, O., on the Maumee River.

The proposed water route would lie through the industrial center of Youngstown, the largest city of the district, extending Pittsburgh, which would be reached via the Ohio River, which is already navigable.

The assessed valuation of the property lying between Pittsburgh and Ashtabula exceeds five billion dollars. Investment in the canal, which would be reached via the Ohio River, which is already navigable.

The cost of constructing the waterway, which would follow the courses of rivers and streams except for a short distance, is estimated at \$100,000,000, more or less, depending upon the type of locks to be installed, the construction of spurs to the cities of New Castle, Pa., and Warren, O., and other factors.

The tonnage handled in the district, Mr. Williams asserts, "is the heaviest of any region of the same size and population in the world. The proposed canal would be expected to transport the most part from ore from the Great Lakes, coal from Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and steel and iron products to the Gulf of Mexico via the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and to the Atlantic Ocean through the New York barge canal."

The hearing to be had by the Rivers and Harbor Board in the fall will be a further step in a project which had its beginning during the presidency of George Washington. In 1790, Washington proposed a canal between Lake Erie and the Ohio River as a link between the Great Lakes and the tidewaters of Virginia. The route he urged, for this canal, according to Mr. Williams, was much the same as that of the present project.

Andrew Carnegie was perhaps the next most prominent of many personages who since have advocated the waterway. It was largely through his efforts that Pennsylvania in 1889 appropriated money for a survey of the terrain to determine the best route. This State at the present time has a Lake Erie and Ohio River Canal Board. Since 1889 a number of organizations have urged the canal and are still urging it.

The chief purpose of the barge route, according to Mr. Williams, is to provide a cheaper transportation for the iron and steel industry. "The freight cost per ton of iron ore or coal," Mr. Williams maintained, "could be cut in half by the operation of barges over this waterway."

"Since the abolition of the Pittsburgh-plus system of basing iron and steel prices, this industrial district has been at a distinct disadvantage. We feel that the future of this region depends upon the establishment of cheaper freight rates, and we shall urge construction of the canal to that end."

The feasibility of the canal both as regards water supply and as regards the engineering problems involved, will not be at stake in the hearing before the rivers and harbors board, Mr. Williams said.

"The only difference of opinion between us and the board is whether the expenditure of \$100,000,000 is advisable," Mr. Williams asserted.

NEW MOTOR SAFETY LAWS IN CALIFORNIA

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Aug. 12 (Staff Correspondence)—New precautions to assure safety to the motorist and pedestrian are effective in amendments to the California Vehicle Act, passed by the last Legislature. The amendments provide three general grounds upon which revocation or suspension of operators' and chauffeurs' licenses may be based: Conviction of any person for manslaughter resulting from the operation of a motor vehicle; conviction of any person for a criminal offense involving the use of a motor vehicle; or conviction of any person for a criminal offense involving the use of a motor vehicle.

The amendments also provide for the revocation of licenses for operators who are convicted of any criminal offense involving the use of a motor vehicle, or for operators who are convicted of any criminal offense involving the use of a motor vehicle.

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2000 Motorbuses in Ohio, System Covers Every County

Approximately 500 Lines in Operation and Applications for 200 More Before Commission

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 15 (Special Correspondence)—Every county in Ohio is being served by a motorbus line. Though no single bus travels the length or breadth of the State it is possible in a single day's ride, by making transfers, to ride from Cincinnati to Cleveland or from Wheeling, W. Va., to the Indiana State line.

What has been accomplished in bus transportation in Ohio since 1920. Today there are approximately 2000 busses in operation, most of them chair cars or "Pullmans" capable of carrying 30 passengers each.

Several interurban companies operate their own bus lines. The Northern Ohio Traction and Light Company is operating lines out of Akron, touching Cleveland, Canton and Barberton. The Indiana, Columbus and Eastern Ohio Traction Company, known as the Ohio Electric before it went into receivership, is operating approximately 20 busses out of Columbus and Springfield. The Pennsylvania and Ohio Traction Company, is operating about 290 busses with its hub at Youngstown.

The steam roads of Ohio have thus far contented themselves with intermittently opposing motorbuses upon their territory but have been more or less content to permit the bus lines to take away the short hauls and showing real opposition only when there is some prospect of important branch lines being eliminated from the system.

There are approximately 500 certified bus lines now operating in Ohio. Northwestern Ohio is the least developed section. More than 200 applications are before the Utilities Commission providing for new bus lines or extensions of old ones. Bus transportation in Ohio today represents an investment of \$3,000,000, according to C. J. Randall, secretary of the Ohio Motor Bus Owners Association.

Columbus, most centrally located city of consequence in Ohio, serves as an ideal example of the present scope of bus transportation in the State. From the capital city it is possible to reach any corner of the State comfortably and rapidly and at comparatively small cost.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 20 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order five lines. (An advertisement measuring three or four lines must call for at least two insertions.)

REAL ESTATE
IDEAL spot for pleasure resort, consisting of 8 city lots on Fox River Trail; beautifully wooded, with small creek running through; located in the heart of the city. Call CHAS. D. ADAMK, Rm. 111.
FOR SALE—7-room house, all improvements, beautiful garden lot, 50x200. 327 River Ave., Lakewood, N. J.
HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET
ATTRACTIVE furnished suite, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, to suit; \$65. 121 St. Stephen St., Suite 5, Boston, Mass.
BOSTON—Beautiful apartments overlooking the Boston Harbor, new apartment house building; references required; immediate occupancy. Phone 3-1000. 1000 St. Stephen St., Suite 5, Boston, Mass.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.—One and two-room suites, private bath, kitchenette, furnished or unfurnished, maid service, modern, hot water, gas, electric, etc. B. M. T. PLANS, 48 West 42nd St., New York City.
HOUSES & APARTMENTS WANTED
WEST PHILADELPHIA—Good section; refined family desire house; 3 bedrooms, Apt. 4-N, 18 Central Park West, New York City.
TO LET—FURNISHED
GENTLEMAN to share 5-room apartment; house, modern, convenient to New York City; reasonable. Box M-36, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.
YONKERS, N. Y. (Suburb), 63 Alhambra Place—9-room house, from Sept. 1 to Feb. 1. Telephone Yonkers 10130, S. H. THOMAS.
ROOMS TO LET
BOSTON—On Huntington Avenue directly opposite the Church Park, pleasant, attractive rooms, newly furnished. Apply 222 Huntington Avenue, Suite 2, B. B. R. BOSTON.
BOSTON, Back Bay—Furnished 2-room suite, next to bath, kitchen, electric, lights, gas and ice; \$10; private family; references. Telephone 1-1000.
N. Y. C. 2nd Ave. 4th—Loving co-operation and service combined make your stay in our apartment a happy experience. Call after 7 P. M. 1000 Broadway, New York City.
N. Y. C. 20th St. Near 5th Ave.—Have small room, large bath, private bath, shower, ideal for business man or woman. \$75. Ashland 1001.
N. Y. C. 127 West 88th—Refined home, outside room, 4th month, convenient transportation; references; gentlemen. Schudler 1010.
N. Y. C. 178th (1300 St. Nicholas) Apt. 51—Outstanding, modern, kitchen, electric, kitchen privileges, suitable 1-2. Wadsworth 1200.
N. Y. C. 2nd Ave. 107th—Attractive, light front room, newly furnished, electric, kitchen, elevator, reasonable. Academy 1063, Apt. 20.
NEW YORK CITY, 54 Central Park West, Apt. 4-N—Excellent permanent accommodation, home privileges; convenient transportation.
NEW YORK CITY, 20 WEST 80TH ST.—Single outside room, running water, electric, kitchen, bath, reasonable. Call ALAN N. Y. C. 415 West 115th—Single room, pleasant, quiet, elevator, \$7 weekly. Call 7127. JACKSON, call 7127.
WASHINGTON, D. C. Virginia House—Single outside room, running water, electric, kitchen, elevator, reasonable. Call 1417 Main, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. Beautiful location; walking distance business district. The "SOUTHERN" CLUB, 1501 Mass. Ave., N. W.
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Shadow Lawn Lodge
A HOME designed to accommodate those desiring rest and study. All the year six miles from Washington, D. C.; affordable rates. Call 1-1000. 1000 St. Stephen St., Suite 5, Boston, Mass.
COUNTRY BOARD
THE WILLOW INN, WILLOW, N. Y.—In the mountains, 18 miles from Kingston, N. Y.; beautiful scenery, good food and service; tourists and residents. 1818 RUTH A. CARL.
We treasure hundreds of letters from those who have enjoyed our home on THE WILLOW INN, Lake Katonah, N. Y.
HELP WANTED—WOMEN
MOTHERLY woman to care for small child and high housework. KLANE, 43 Maple St., Malden. Tel. Malden 1845 R.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Wanted, 2 white Protestant girls, one as cook, the other as housemaid. Box 8-2, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.
STENOGRAPHER, college education or equivalent, capable and neat appearance wanted by a large business concern. Salary \$100 per month. Give full particulars as to age, education, experience, religion and salary desired. Write Box W-1, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.
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BUILDING AND GENERAL CONTRACTOR with 10 years' experience, desires position. Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y. Boulevard 3532.
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EXPERIENCED HOUSEKEEPER would care for home with small children. MRS. LINDA E. WARNER, 1000 St. Stephen St., Suite 5, Boston, Mass.
MIDDLE AGED WOMAN—Child's name or light housework; small family; plain cooking. NEWARK, N. J. 141 East 10th, N. Y. C.
NEW YORK—Practical attendant for those needing care. Phone 9256. Box M-36, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.
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HYGRADE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AGENCY, 182 West 150th St., N. Y. C. Vocational specialist featuring experienced colored women for domestic and country; dressmakers, cooks and housewives; references. Call 1-1000. 1000 St. Stephen St., Suite 5, Boston, Mass.
HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 60 Broadway, New York City—Commercial agency where employers and better class of men and women seeking positions are brought together.
BENNETT WILLIAMS AGENCY
BERNICE DRYER, 151 4th St., N. Y. C. Commercial Agency—Registration in progress.
PERSONNEL COMPANY, executive, banking, bookkeeping, secretarial, typing and all classes of office work. 9 Church St., 2nd floor, Cortlandt, N. Y. C.
MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
LARGE colored maid; references. 2382 8th Ave., New York City.
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SPECIAL INSTRUCTION for retarded pupils. 1000 St. Stephen St., Suite 5, Boston, Mass.
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AUTOMOBILE TRIPS; six-passenger sedan; Boston and surrounding country. W. H. DUNBAR, Apt. 20, 90 Broadway, Boston.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.—New 5-pass. Sedan, balloon tires, \$2 hourly, owner drives, prompt where. MR. TRIPP, Tel. Mansfield 0006 J.

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PROMPT and competent service in patent, trademark and copyright matters; validity and infringement; new inventions; mechanical, electrical, chemical, etc. MRS. S. E. BRANDON, 1420 N. St., N. W., Apt. 1.
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Contracting firm has opening on large industrial building in east; must be capable to handle all branches of building construction; desirably to obtain interview first; no salary; references, salary expected and time available in first two weeks. Write to Christian Science Monitor, 1634 Union Trust Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
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EXPERIENCED kindergarten with knowledge of primary school; convenient transportation; references; salary expected. Address Box 85, Columbus, Ohio.
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EDITORIALS

The troubles in China call attention once more to what is perhaps the supreme international problem of the twentieth century, the readjustment of the relations between the civilizations of the West and the East. Europe and America are still, no doubt, the center of energy and progress in the world. But

Europe is preoccupied, at any rate for the moment, with rebuilding itself after the desolation of the long struggle for democracy and national freedom which ended in 1918. Asia, on the other hand, is changing with immense rapidity under the impact of Western ideas, and the problems which that change is creating, especially for the English-speaking peoples who are most in contact with that continent, are increasing every day.

Fundamentally, of course, the unrest in China is healthy. It represents the breaking down of the traditional modes of thought and conduct which are no longer adequate for the quick-moving world in which we live today, and the reaching out for new methods and new ideas. In the process there is necessarily confusion, in which both good and bad elements come to the surface. On the one side we see the devotion and idealism of both Young China and Old China in their efforts to regenerate their country. On the other side we see selfish militarism, calculating greed, and subversive propaganda, seeking to profit by the turmoil for ends of their own. The exact outcome no one can yet foretell. It is essential, however, that the process should be recognized as fundamentally one of growth, and that the good wherever it may appear should be encouraged and assisted.

When we come to consider, however, the relations which should subsist between China and the outside world, a more difficult problem presents itself. If China, in its efforts to remodel its life, goes through a period of internal chaos, that is its own affair. But if China cannot prevent that chaos from beginning to upset the welfare of its neighbors, still more if it becomes involved in a positive movement to enfold foreign nations or their citizens in that chaos, it automatically surrenders its title to be left alone to manage its own affairs. And that is the position into which China has drifted today. The chaos of the last five or six years, in which China was left to work out its destiny for itself, has now taken a form which actively threatens the well-being and interests of many other lands.

To say this, is not to ignore by any means the responsibility of the great Western powers in the past. Their record has too often been in the wrong, from the opium war nearly a century ago to the presentation of the twenty-one demands during the World War. Before they can deal effectively with the present position in China the powers must manifestly put themselves in the right. They must abandon altogether any selfish designs on China. They must be willing, and indeed anxious, to concede it any change of status, whether in the matter of control over its own services and ports, or in the matter of extraterritoriality, which is warranted by the facts of China's own growth in responsibility and orderly government. They must be ready, in a word, to treat China as they themselves would wish to be treated.

But this aspect of the problem is only one aspect, and in view of the enormous improvement in the attitude of the powers toward China since the war, it is the less important aspect. The more important thing at the moment is that the Western powers should make it clear to China that the essential preliminary to any change in extraterritorial rights is that the Chinese should show some sign of being able to set their own house in order.

It is the fashion now in China and elsewhere in Asia to picture the foreigner as nothing but a tyrant and an exploiter, and to justify the beam in the national eye by pointing with ever-increasing excitement to the mote in the foreign eye. This is really an absurd exaggeration. Paint the misdeeds of the foreigner as black as they can be painted, and the fact remains that he has built up the greater part of the foreign trade of China on an honest basis; that he has constructed most of the railways and practically all the prosperous, clean and well-administered cities in the country, and that the only efficient revenue departments in China are those which the foreigner controls.

Many people in recent years have pointed the finger of suspicion at Japan, and no doubt there have been aspects of Japanese civilization and policy which at times have given some ground for uneasiness. But on the fundamental issue which is at stake in China today Japan has pointed unerringly to the real line of advance. Once Japan had determined after 1863 to modernize her life, she set to work to find out how the West had won its successes, she industriously and quietly put into effect what she had learned, and when she had made good she confidently but firmly asked that the foreign privileges appropriate to her earlier state should be abolished, and they were abolished without flinching. That is the truth about the present situation in China. The relations between China and foreign powers can only be placed on a satisfactory basis when China has taken some practical steps to set its own house in order. And it is those who press this truth upon her leaders, gently, politely, but without hesitation or disguise, however unpalatable it may be to idealists and nationalists in a hurry, who are China's truest friends.

Jazz music undoubtedly originated in the United States. With equal certainty it may be said that the development of the radio there for the use and enjoyment of the general public is ahead of what it is in any other country. But the British are not far behind. For better or for worse—depending upon whether or not one favors these modern

innovations—Britain is about to turn the tables on America.

The "Savoy Orpheans," or the Savoy Hotel Jazz Band, which plays for the delectation and dancing of listeners in all over the British Isles, as well as the supper guests of the hotel every night, is now to be made available to American listeners every Saturday night by a specially late radiocast, relayed from the Savoy ballroom by the most forceful radiocasting station in the world, 5XX, the new high-power station of the British Broadcasting Company, which has just been established at Daventry in Northamptonshire, England.

"Hands across the sea" between Great Britain and the United States has become a gratifyingly frequent phenomenon in many lines of thought and activity, and now we are to have jazz across the sea as a regular thing as well. When the Strand supplies the music for Broadway's dancing, may we not feel that international harmony is well on the way?

Representatives of the National Grange and of the American Farm Bureau Federation have submitted to the joint Congressional committee, which is investigating conditions affected by the increased postal charges imposed by the Sixty-eighth Congress, briefs setting forth the demands of the farmers for a readjustment of rates. In the actual operation of the amended schedules, it is claimed that the people of the rural districts are paying an unduly high share of the increased rates, and it is urged that instead of seeking to make up the deficit, incurred through the advance in wages of postal employees, by adding to the cost of parcels-post, an effort should be made to cut down expenditures by the elimination of unnecessary features of rural free-delivery and other services.

The American farmer has grown so accustomed to being lectured by wise city folk upon his alleged shortcomings as a producer, that it can be imagined that the farm critics of the postal department found a quiet pleasure in being able to show that there is a serious lack of co-ordination and economic management in this great governmental service. When the farmers complain of low prices for their products, because of over-production or for other reasons, their political friends are always ready to point to what the Government, through the Department of Agriculture, is doing to help them increase their output. If the farmers would only work harder, and more efficiently, they are told, they would all become prosperous. Aside from the query as to where the farmer is to find markets for all the additional crops he is urged to raise, it is possible that the men who have been engaged in agriculture for generations may have doubts as to whether Government officials, and so-called experts, are of so much benefit after all. It is at least putting the shoe upon the other foot when the farmers are able to make out a good case against the haphazard methods of the Congress and Post Office Department in dealing with a situation created by the necessity for higher wages to postal employees.

That each addition to the charges for parcels-post or other services to the rural districts is in most cases paid by the farmers, would seem to be pretty clearly established. Thus if there is a higher carrying charge on goods bought by the farmer in the towns and cities and shipped by mail, the additional rate is either directly or indirectly added to the bill. While the amount of the increase on each shipment may be small, in the aggregate it makes a considerable item in the annual budget. Higher rates also operate to discourage the use of the postal service in shipping certain farm products to individual urban customers. When the investigating committee comes to make up its report it will have to give careful consideration to the farmers' plea for fair treatment.

Since time immemorial, almost, or at any rate since that day when communities of men and women happened upon the theory of protecting their own rights and privileges by forbidding entirely, or by regulating the terms of commercial interchange with the peoples of other communities or countries, human ingenuity has sought out ways in which such restrictive rules might be profitably violated. In former times, if one is to accept as more or less authentic the tales of adventure describing the operations of bands of smugglers, there was much of romance and daring to mark their experiences. Always these freebooters have been the avowed and conscious enemies of society, as society is represented in laws and ordinances. In older days, when these laws were simply the edicts of some unpopular king or other ruling sovereign, the populace sometimes looked approvingly upon the efforts of the smuggling gentry to supply them with those commodities which, in the ordinary course of trade, were unobtainable because of prohibitive prices. Then, as perhaps now at times, the skulking border runners were aided and, in an emergency, shielded by the very people whose laws were being violated.

Many a boy, youthful or grown-up, has followed the exploits of these adventurers far into the night. Perhaps some of those who read have secretly wished that they might share in the exploits described. Possibly they have been unable to regard the offenders, somewhat sympathetically introduced, as vicious violators of a just law. Captains and crews have been followed in their not wholly selfish efforts to carry food and clothing to friends and neighbors in need. There is romance in such adventures, and, rightly or wrongly, the sympathies of the youthful camp follower were aroused. But all this romantic tinge has been destroyed as civilization has advanced. Crime, of whatever degree, is less complacently regarded. In the United States, and elsewhere where the people themselves have a voice and vote in making their own laws, it has been agreed, at least theoretically, that a law that benefits the people collectively benefits, or should benefit, the individual. So, at least to that degree, special privilege is frowned upon. The smuggler who cheats the customs and thus robs the people as a whole for the selfish benefit of himself or a few, is no longer regarded popularly as a hero. He has fallen into the category of the common criminal offender, no matter what his former social position.

It would be somewhat difficult, one imagines, for even an adventure-loving American boy of the present generation, who by chance might be brought into actual contact with the modern smuggler of illicit liquors, to supply for this violator of the law the cloak of romance with which his less selfish predecessors were invested. The rum smuggler has added to his other crimes those of bribery, subornation of perjury, homicide, and many other of the crimes forbidden by every known law. His calling was never a high one, but he has even succeeded in debasing that while earning for himself the contempt of all decent persons.

Publication, recently, of the conclusions of a western college professor, a student of sociological problems, to the effect that the future American city will be practically a city without homes, calls interested attention to the fact that in this transition there is almost a complete departure from the custom which once found expression in the establishment of centers of population. Originally, it must be agreed, even in those earlier days when every tribe and every clan sought to establish its social and economic independence, the public or community storehouses were the centers of the home sections, easily available to every member of the band which they were designed to supply. In those times necessity, rather than mere convenience, impressed upon community dwellers the wisdom of putting all their eggs in one basket, as it were, and then of watching that basket. Tribal conflicts and clanish strife might otherwise cause the families of the warriors to be cut off from the source of their supplies, and leave them without any other recourse.

But as civilization has advanced and as means of communication and transportation have been provided and improved, vast numbers of people have come to reside in seeming security with available food supplies sufficient for only a few days. Take, for instance, the cities of Boston, Chicago, New York and Philadelphia, as well as others throughout the United States. At no season of the year, it is safe to say, does any one of these cities contain within its borders, or within a radius of one hundred miles, enough of even the staple foods to supply its population for a month.

This condition could not continue were it not for the facilities which have been provided for transporting these commodities long distances in a comparatively short time. Even with these improved methods of transport, such processes could not be relied upon except under the assurance that a measure of industrial peace will be maintained, that no tribal or sectional warfare will break out between two days, and that there will be no refusal of at least necessary co-operation between producers and consumers.

So it seems that while something that might be called a cruder civilization than that which we now boast of inspired the establishment of the earlier cities or communities, an advancing civilization is gradually changing the physical aspect and character of those same centers. With the assurance of permanent peace among kindred peoples, and with the hope that eventually this peace shall be universal, no thought is taken of siege or blockade, either upon land or sea. The people of every section share without hindrance or protest in the bounties of every other section. Swift trains and boats have paved the way which one day will be more quickly traversed by airplanes laden with the earth's riches. No stockades or mounted guns are needed to assure safety from hostile marauders. The outposts of this newer and better civilization which understanding has ushered in are the broad prairies, the friendly hills and the sheltering woods. Along, upon, and in these the released and happy dwellers and homemakers are residing, gradually forgetting that circumscribing tradition which impelled them to seek protection in numbers and behind ancient city walls.

Editorial Notes

Notwithstanding the fact that the word "Klondike" conjures up visions of wealth untold, in hard reality the tragedies associated with the goldfields of that region were many in number and terrible in nature. Hence it is not surprising to learn that, though many stories have gained currency that the Red Klondike—that is, the newly discovered Alden goldfields in Siberia—are rich beyond estimation, the newspaper Kommunist says that the reports exaggerate the ease with which gold may be obtained at these goldfields, and unemployed wander about there begging a crust of bread. According to official Soviet reports, already some 12,000 gold prospectors have found their way to this section of Siberia, and it appears that an "Aldanzoloto (Aldangold) Trust" has been formed to organize the gold industry and take charge of the diggers' gold.

Though his theory that education should lay a general foundation rather than follow special lines may not be a popular one—according to Sir Robert Horne, who spoke recently at a luncheon given in conjunction with the City of London Vacation Course—there is little doubt that it is substantially correct in its definition. Learning should not be something to be avoided, he urged, but to be longed for and desired. And then he made this inspiring appeal to the teachers of Great Britain:

It is a great nation to which we belong. We have inherited a character which, without offense, we may say has carried the best elements of modern civilization throughout the world. The Nation is struggling with grave difficulties. We have many problems to solve, vicissitudes and misfortunes through which to pass, before we can emerge to a brighter future. We want a steady influence to be exerted, and you can play a great part in steadying the character of our young people. It is that steadying of character which has enabled us to take the place we hold today.

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Bryan: A Memory

Dining on the terrace of a hotel overlooking the busy Grand Canal at Venice, I was indifferently conscious of the conversation of people at an adjoining table. Americans clearly. How the table d'hôte, to which they seemed to bring excellent appetites, compared with those dispensed in the neighborhood of Times Square, and how amazingly moderate were the prices of silk shawls—"Black, with the most gorgeous flowers, and such a fringe, my dear!"—were topics that engaged their attention until my interest was roused by the question, "Did you see about Bryan?" What followed sent me hurrying into the hotel for a paper, and there, in the all-insufficient brevity of a cable dispatch, I read the news.

So that was the end! I write on an Italian steamship making slow passage down the Adriatic. It is July, 1925. In July, 1896, I sat in a sweltering convention hall in Chicago, so close to the orator that I could almost have touched him, and saw and heard him rouse 15,000 people to such outbreaks of passionate enthusiasm as in a quarter of a century of attendance upon conventions I have never seen paralleled. Don't trouble to seek out and reread the speech today. In the cold monotony of type it will seem but sophistry and flattery. But it fitted admirably the need for which it was designed. The moment was one of widespread industrial depression and agricultural distress in the United States. The convention there gathered was made up overwhelmingly of those chosen to represent the suffering classes. There were just enough representatives of what came to be called "the plutocracy" to infuriate the majority. William C. Whitney, Roswell P. Flower, David B. Hill, Bourke Cockran—millionaires or the parasites of millionaires—sat in a solid phalanx with their followers, conscious that they were beaten in the convention, laying their hands on the pockets of the free coinage of silver at sixteen to one without awaiting the action of any nation on earth—how ancient and moss-grown a phrase it sounds today!—the shibboleth by which men were judged in that convention. To discard it was to be branded a "gold-bug" and a "plutocrat" for plutocrat, while to uphold it, as some of us learned later to our cost, was to be an anarchist and a betrayer of the nation's honor!

If ever destiny, fate or circumstance seemed determined to thrust one man to the fore and make him a central figure of dispute for a quarter of a century, it was in that convention. William J. Bryan was not even a delegate. He came at the head of a contesting delegation which was seated only because the silver faction needed its vote. He was barely thirty-five years old—a fact impressed on me by the report made by Governor Altgeld when I went at Bryan's request, to seek the support of Illinois for his candidacy. "Tell him to wait about eight years," said the Governor in no unkindly tone. "He's too young today." Nor had any particular prominence in the convention been planned for the young Nebraskan. He told me the day before the convention met that he had a speech prepared which would nominate him if delivered. Would opportunity be offered? Here again destiny intervened. Senator David B. Hill of New York, a man of great ability, and the bête noire of the silver men, was temporary chairman. His speech was an attack on the silver issue, to which a majority of the delegates clung persistently. Bryan, a distinguished western senator had been assigned the task of answering him. But the hall was indescribably hot, the proceedings were slow and nerves were on edge. Prohibition was a safeguard for statesmen and others not then dreamed of, yet the western senator was one to whom his inhibitions would have been no salutary. At the moment for action he was missing. Senator James K. Jones, floor leader of the silver forces, was in despair when a note was handed him saying that Bryan of Nebraska had a speech which would be a complete rejoinder. With resignation, rather than enthusiasm, Bryan had even then some reputation as an orator growing out of a tariff speech made in the House of Representatives, the Senator acquiesced. The young Nebraskan, full of life, vigor and enthusiasm, fairly leaped to the platform, and almost with his opening sentences made the convention his, to do with as he willed. At last the inarticulate forces of discontent had found a clarion voice.

Could this be the speech which he told me he had prepared? Every phrase seemed to be designed to meet some argument advanced only a few moments earlier by the champion of gold. The retorts were apt, good-humored and convincing. The orator's wonderful voice, which, later, thirty years of strenuous use hardly impaired, reached to every corner of the great "wigwam." His predecessors had been heard by perhaps a third of the convention; he won the instant attention of everyone in the hall. His face, which when I last saw it was worn and seared by a lifetime of hard struggle, was then boyish in its enthusiasm, compelling in its earnestness, almost apostolic in the fervor of the conviction it expressed. As he progressed, his words became less argumentative, more passionate. He pleaded for the worker, for the small business man, for the man who was a worker in the masses. Some phrases cling in my memory today. "The man who with pick and powder in the bowels of the earth brings forth the precious metals is as much a business man as he who in a Wall Street office plans to corner the money of the world." From argument he

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

Paris, Aug. 17.
It is tomorrow that Marshal Pétain leaves Paris for Rabat, where the generalissimo will actively undertake the direction of military operations. This seems to imply a greater extent and importance than was originally contemplated when General Naulin was appointed. He plans to make great efforts to overcome Abd-el-Krim before the rainy season.

American students will, after all, in all probability, have their pavilion on the Cité Universitaire which is being erected by the purpose of providing habitations at reasonable rates for students of many nations who are to the Paris University. There are at present six main buildings. These are the French, the Canadian, the Belgian, the Argentine and the Portuguese pavilions, with an edifice reserved to former pupils of the Ecole Centrale. In addition, there are a number of countries which are erecting for their students. Now the United States American edifice. Permission has been given to the Americans to put up an establishment which will contain 150 pensionnaires. Unfortunately, a sum of 5,000,000 francs is required, and it is not yet known where the money will come from. It is not expected that the American Government will make a contribution, and the students are relying upon voluntary subscriptions.

An international anecdote which has been going the rounds in Paris is too good to be lost. It concerns a Frenchman, an Englishman, a German and a Pole, who were each asked to prepare a treatise on the elephant. The Frenchman in six months produced a brilliant book, entitled, "Les Mœurs de l'Éléphant." The Englishman is represented as going to the forests of India and of Africa, of securing a number of specimens and of unpretentiously calling his book "The Elephant." The German read everything that has been written on the subject and the result of his labors came out in ten enormous volumes. An Introduction to the Monograph of the Elephant. The Pole, after some investigations, published a treatise named "The Elephant and the Polish Question." Unfortunately, it is not added what kind of book was written by the American, and we must, therefore, leave it to the reader to supply his own title.

Nobody takes holidays so frankly as the Frenchman. He does not try to keep his shop open. When he decides to go away, he puts up the shutters and locks the door, placing a notice on the facade that he will be back on such and such a date. All over the town, not only in the outlying quarters, but even in the center, one will find closed stores. There is no question of leaving an assistant to run the business. It is assumed that trade will be slack and that it is just as well to take advantage of the opportunity of spending some time at the seaside or in the country. The boulevards in certain quarters have become a long row of blank shop fronts.

Oxford boys have introduced themselves into Paris. It is from England that men's fashions come to France, and the tailors have tried to keep up with the new mode

turned to sharp invective and defiant assertion. "We plead, no more," he cried, after recounting past efforts to bring concessions from "the money power." "We humble ourselves no longer. We demand and we defy!" Orotund, resonant, sonorous and at times musical, his voice boomed out through the feld atmosphere of the great shed, sticky with the odor of pitch-pine and fetid with the reek of 15,000 sweltering humans. For minutes there would be a silence broken only by the orator's tones. Then, like the crash of ten thousand breaking waves, the roar of the multitude broke forth. I could look into the faces of the throng. Men wept, broke into laughter, or cried out in rage, as at some melodrama when a farcical scene turns swiftly into tragedy. Two-thirds of the delegates were with him, constantly on their feet, in applause. The little group from the eastern states sitting sullenly silent, striving not to show the smart of the lash. A young man destined to become later a millionaire politician of Illinois, buying public privileges right and left, debauching city councils and state officials, turned to me in alarm. "They'll nominate him sure," he said, "and mark my words, that fellow is dangerous!"

Nominate him they did, but not at once. "If my boom won't last over night, it certainly will not last to November," was the answer he sent to Senator Jones's inquiry, when the speech ended, as to whether they should proceed with the balloting at once. It was with him, the next day, that his quarters in the most second-rate of Chicago's second-rate hotels when the news of his victory came. Some idea of the limited extent of his preparations may be derived from the fact that when his single room was crowded with politicians the only place for consultation was on the edge of the bath tub. In the hour which followed, he was in the bath tub, in an obscure little Tennessee town, Bryan lived in the fierce glare of publicity. I doubt if any man, even Roosevelt, whose end curiously enough came likewise in the solitude of his chamber, unattended, ever had so great and so devoted a body of personal followers. He had a personal dominance and a way of insisting on his own convictions that were not palatable to political bosses. Among men whose names and views count in political councils he had probably not nearly so many friends as he possessed at the time of his first defeat. In each campaign he would win back many but between campaigns he had a curious facility of estranging his friends.

Setting aside alike the religious and the pseudo-scientific phases of the controversy over evolution which occupied his last endeavors, it is probable that his participation in it offended nearly all of his more eminent friends. It made him, in the eyes of many, a political candidate. But whether it did or did not increase his personal following is a question, for it left him as the unquestioned leading champion of unflinching orthodoxy. It strengthened the conviction, in which even his foes shared, that here was a politician, a member of a tribe held in light esteem, who was at the same time a man of religious convictions ready to brave ridicule—which to the politician is worse than death—in their defense. To the great mass of the American people, even in these days which some like to call flippant, thoughtless and degenerate, this quality arouses high admiration. Hundreds of men, who were at the same time of politics, said when they read the news from Dayton, Tenn., "Well, Bryan was certainly a good man."

The verdict is just, but the qualities which compelled it are not those which lead to success in politics. One wonders what would have been the Bryan career had he thrown himself at the outset as unreservedly on the side of wealth and privilege as he did in 1896 on the side of the inarticulate masses. Though in nearly every political matter of present-day discussion essentially conservative, Bryan bore to the end the stigma of being radical. Himself a man of wealth, accumulated by his own untiring efforts, he was widely looked upon as the enemy of wealth. A devoted defender of hopeless causes, he was sneered at as a more dangerous enemy of political popularity. That he had been thrice defeated for the Presidency overshadowed the fact that in defeat in 1896 he polled more votes than were cast for Woodrow Wilson, victorious in 1912, though the electorate had by then greatly increased in numbers. Denied the chance of ambition, he met his end in the midst of a struggle which to many of his friends seemed unworthy of his talents. Yet knowing his life as I have, touching it intimately at points frequently separated by years, observing his career from the viewpoint of a journalist and a sympathetic friend, I am unable to see in it anything of waste or tragedy. For from his earliest entrance upon public life William Jennings Bryan was his own man and none other's. He preached and fought for his honest convictions and steadily refused to champion issues which his mind condemned. He rejected, even brusquely, offers of powerful aid based upon his acceptance of political policies repugnant to his beliefs. He was a man who, even in error, but they were his, and in the arena he did battle for them and for them alone. He was not, perhaps, to paraphrase Henry's line, master of his fate. Indeed, I think no mortal man is ever quite that; but he was at all times and in all places the captain of his soul. Corfu, July 31, 1925. WILLIS J. ABBOT.

and have made trousers ten inches wide at the bottom and much too long. But they do not like the introduction of these English-cut clothes. Smartly dressed Frenchmen prefer tight, well-fitted clothes, and it is with some reluctance that they adopt the Oxford bags and the loose-fitting coats. They do so, however, because such is the decree, but they will abandon them as quickly as possible.

The entrance fee into the Paris museums has now been raised. A few years ago the museums were free. Then a fee of one franc was charged. So far from the number of visitors diminishing, it would appear that the imposition of a fee caused people better to appreciate the treasures which are gathered under their roofs. Now the authorities have decided to double the fee and, so far as one can judge, visitors have not been daunted. The Louvre, the Luxembourg, and the Cluny museums are taking a daily total of 10,000 francs. The usual average was about 5000 francs. Naturally, the majority of the fee is paid by the nations and art collectors, who find the fee extremely low. Before one can make a final comparison, one must wait until after the holidays. With the augmented receipts it may be possible at least to provide a larger staff, and it is hoped that the whole of the Louvre will be open to the public even on the days when the museums are closed. Whether the portion which one wishes to see will be closed on a particular day or not.

André Gide, who has long been the leader of a French school of litterateurs, has grown tired of Paris life and has left his house after selling many of his books for a secret retreat. He announced that he wished to be forgotten. The sight of his name in the journals had grown distasteful to him, and the constant controversies of which he was the center had prevented him from doing his best work. Unhappily, his disappearance has not been crooked, but he has gone without leaving an address, but it remains to be seen how long he can stay away from the city in which he has enjoyed for many years a remarkable prestige.

The French post office issues a request that writers of letters should put their name and address on the back of the envelope before posting it. It is pointed out that a considerable proportion of letters go astray and much time is lost in opening epistles and returning them to the sender. There is, besides, the undesirability of letters being opened. It is, therefore, urged that the writers should make themselves known so that in case of non-delivery for any cause the letter can be sent back to them without delay. This is a practice which is already commonly adopted in America and in England, but which has not been hitherto generally adopted in France.

The French Minister of Fine Arts has just bought for the Luxembourg Museum another of the works of Herbert Hasselstein, the American animal sculptor. The figure chosen is that of a horse, and it certainly shows great movement and vigor, especially considering that the animal modeled is of the heaviest type. Recently the Government purchased a war group from the same sculptor, also for the Luxembourg Museum.

"Jazz Across the Sea"

upon whether or not one favors these modern